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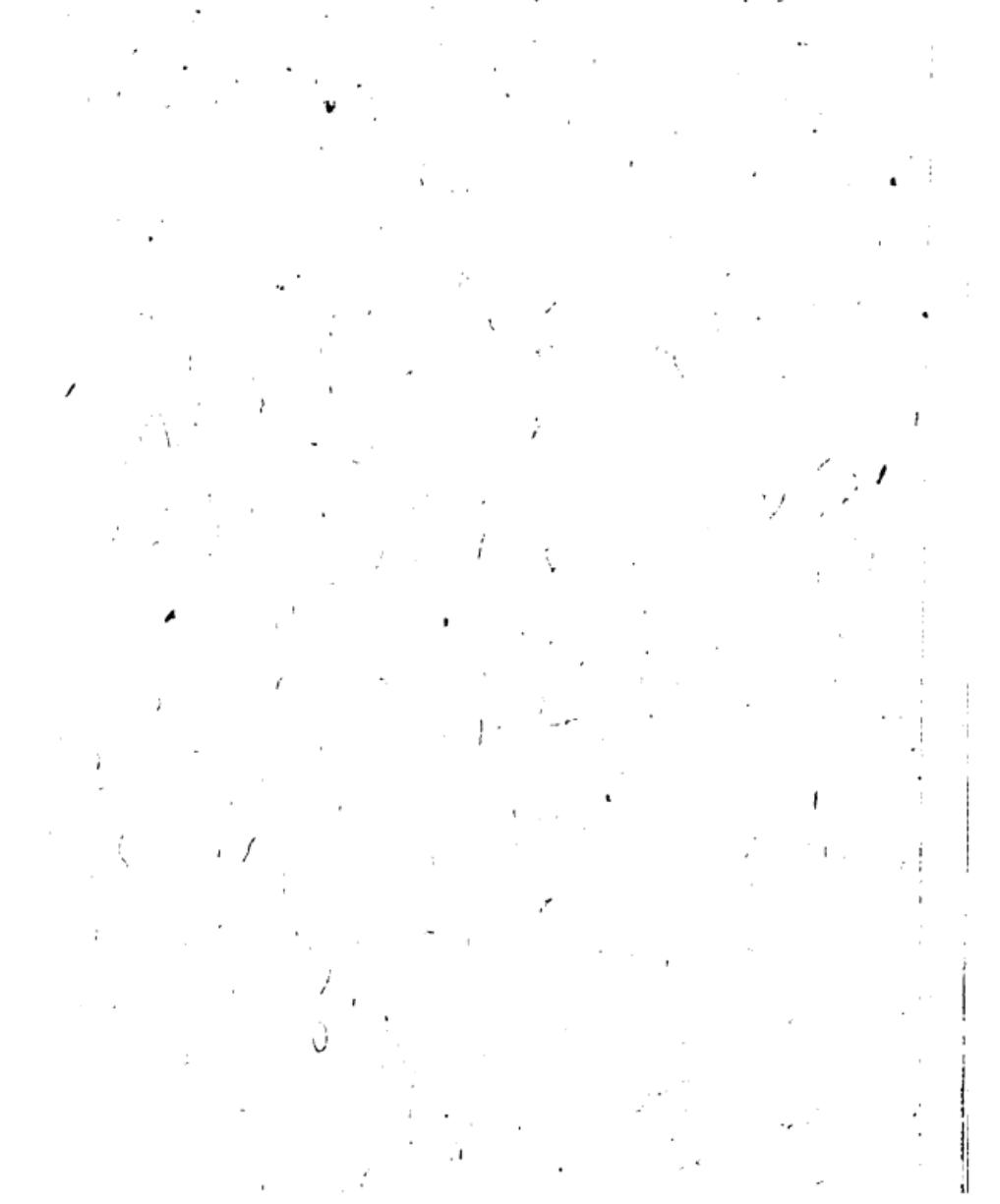
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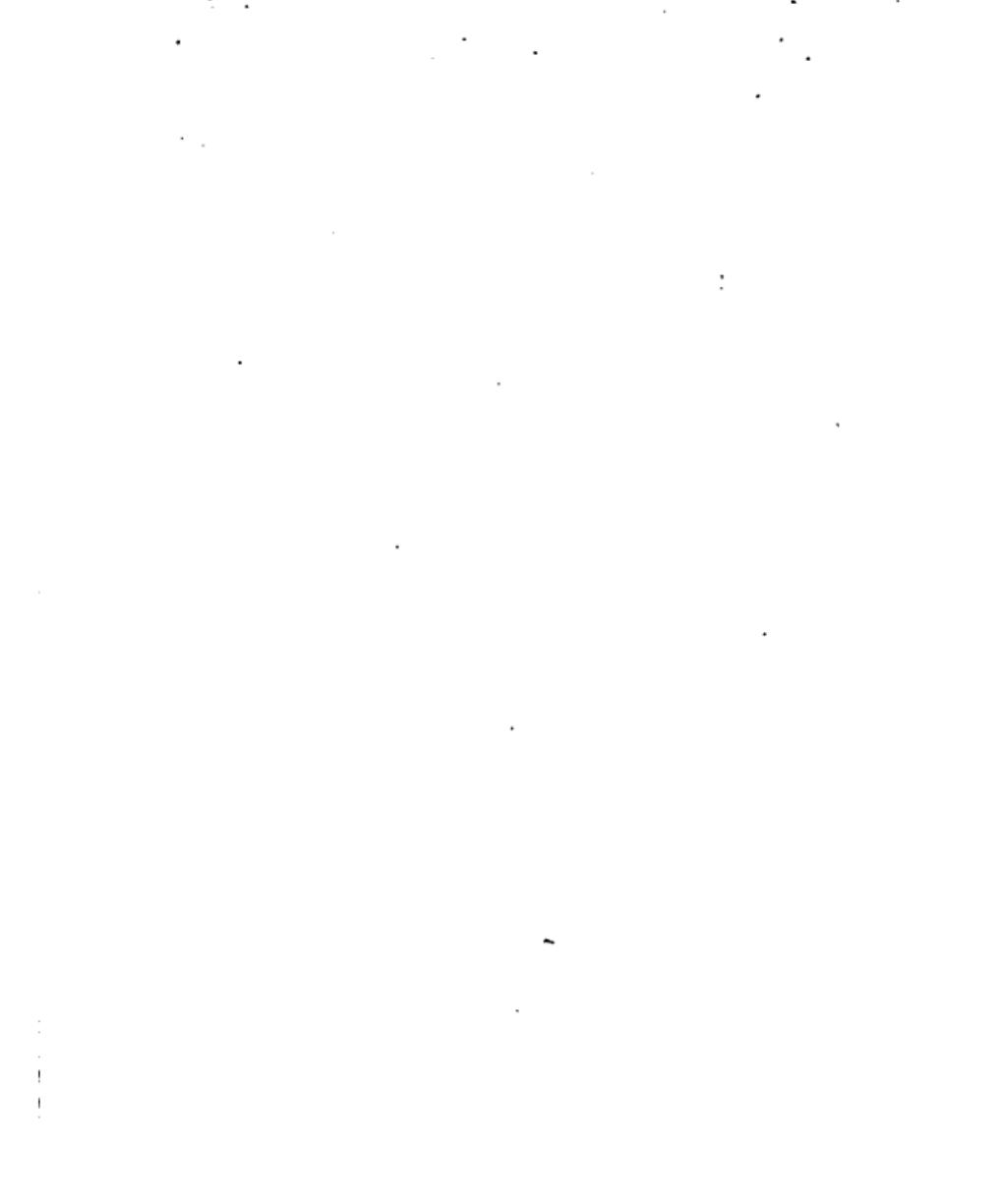
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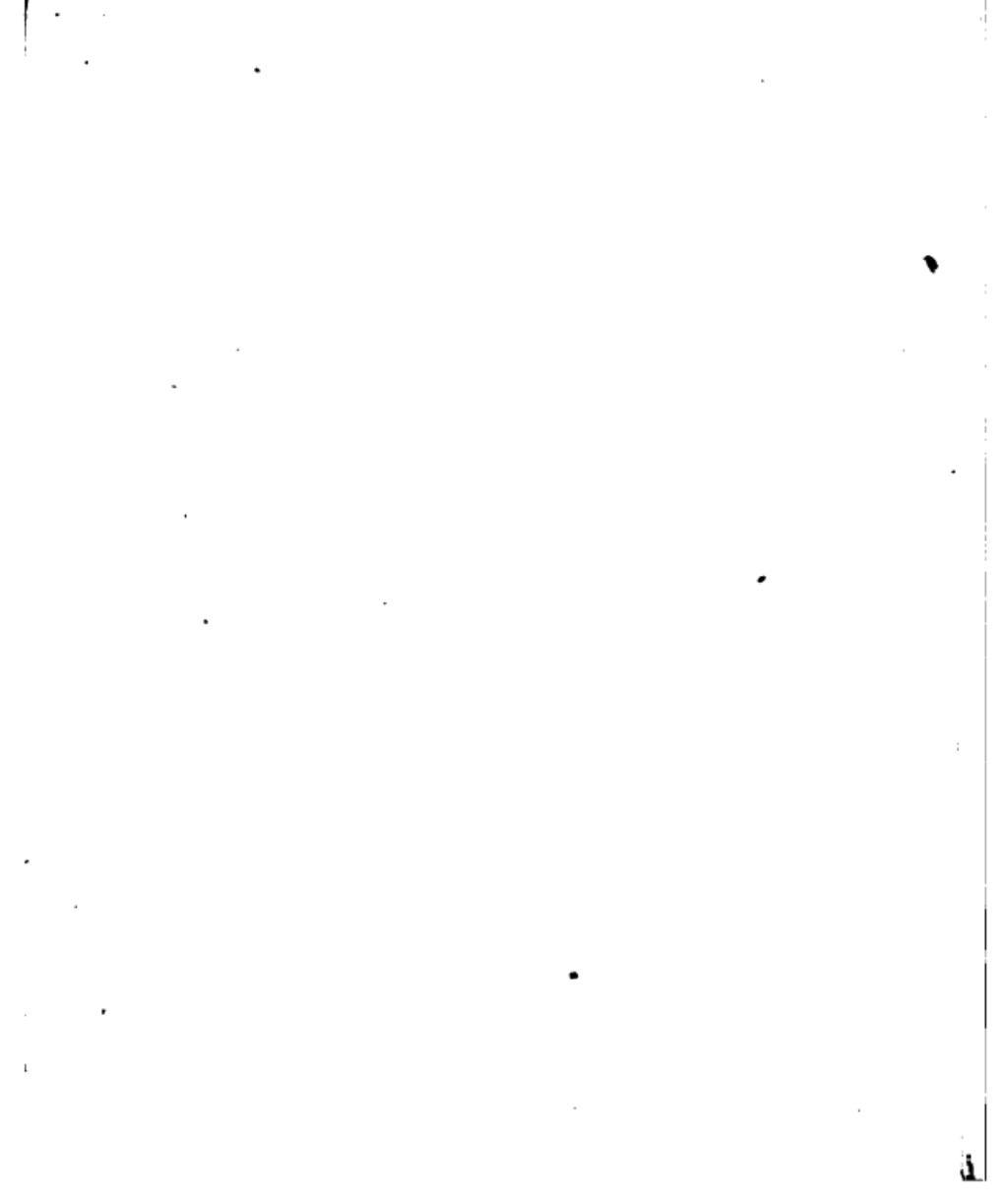


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Not in
3/13. 3/13.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF A
Set of Prints
OF
ANCIENT HISTORY;
CONTAINED IN
A SET OF EASY LESSONS.

By Mrs. TRIMMER.

IN TWO PARTS.

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INTRODUCTION.

PEOPLE or nations are divided into *barbarous* or *civilized*. Barbarous nations are those who live a savage life: civilized nations are those who are skilled in arts and sciences.

Among civilized nations some are called Kingdoms, and some Republics or Commonwealths. A Kingdom is governed by one man ; who possesses his government for life. A Republic has many governors at once ; who are chosen by the people, and may be removed by them.

If several nations, with their kings and governors, be subjected to one sovereign, the nations

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN pursuing the plan at first proposed, of giving the outlines of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, great difficulties have occurred in respect to the choice of subjects proper to be exhibited to young children. It is hoped, that the present selection will answer the purpose of exciting in their minds a desire of continuing this interesting and engaging study, of which the foundation is

here laid ; and serve, at the same time, to convey an idea of the connexion between Sacred and Profane History, which should be strongly impressed.

So much of general history as this scheme will comprise, may be learnt before children are capable of comprehending how years accumulate to ages ; and, therefore, it was thought advisable to omit chronological dates, which would only burthen the memory, without producing any immediate improvement

so connected are called an Empire or Monarchy, and named after that nation which has the supreme power.

After the dispersion of mankind at Babel, four great empires or monarchies arose one after the other, namely,

The first, or **ASSYRIAN** Monarchy.

The second, or **PERSIAN** Monarchy.

The third, or Grecian Monarchy.

The fourth, or Roman Monarchy.

The set of Prints we are now going to examine, are designed to convey an idea of the succession of these monarchies.

PRINTS

RELATING TO THE

FIRST, or ASSYRIAN MONARCHY.

[N° I.]

Nimrod the Founder of the Assyrian Monarchy.

WHEN Noah came out of the ark, he set at liberty all the animals which had been shut up with him ; and those that used

(b)

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to be wild ran to different places, where such things grew as were proper for them to eat; but Noah and his family agreed to live together, because they could help each other, and be more cheerful and happy than if they lived at a distance.

After the confusion of languages at the tower of Babel, mankind divided into parties, and settled some in one place, some in another; but they could not inhabit all places, because the wild beasts, such as lions,

tygers, wolves, and bears, had increased so much, and were so fierce, that men did not think themselves safe where they herded.

Noah's son Ham had a son named Cush, and Cush had a son named Nimrod, who being a very bold, brave man, resolved to hunt the beasts; which he did, and killed a great many of them. His brothers and cousins, who lived at different places, seeing how brave and wise he was, joined with him, and agreed to

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make him king over them, which they accordingly did ; and Nimrod taught them how to hunt wild beasts, and to build cities, in which they dwelt more safely than they had done in open fields.

Nimrod is called the first monarch ; because he was the first man that governed a great many people ; and he is styled the founder of the **ASSYRIAN MONARCHY**, because he began that monarchy, of which you shall one day read the history.

[N° II.]

Queen Semiramis.

NIMROD had a son called Ninus, who was king of Assyria after his death. Ninus had a queen named Semiramis, who had as much courage as a man, and used to go out at the head of an army to fight, and command like a general: the last people she fought against were the Indians, who made use of elephants in battle, on whose backs they built little castles, in

6 *Description of Prints*

which were men armed with bows and arrows. Semiramis, having no elephants, had a number of camels dressed up to imitate them, in order to deceive the Indians. But these mock elephants could not stand against the true ones; so Semiramis and her army were overcome.

[N° III.]

The Death of Sardanapalus.

THERE were a great many kings of Assyria after Ninus, the last of them was Sardanapalus;

he was a very foolish prince, and an exceeding great coward. Instead of behaving as a king ought to do, he used to be dressed like a woman, and sit and spin among the ladies.

Brave officers did not like to be governed by so silly a prince; so some of them joined together, and came with an army to drive Sardanapalus from his kingdom. When he found himself in danger of being taken prisoner, he shut himself up in a fine city called Nineveh,

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where he thought he should be safe, because it had high, strong walls; but the river Tygris rose to such a height, that it washed down part of the wall, and opened a passage for the enemy.

Sardanapalus then ordered a great pile of wood to be made in his palace, and setting fire to it, he burnt himself, his family, and all his riches: and with him fell the Assyrian monarchy, which was now divided into three parts, forming each a separate kingdom.

[N^o IV.]

The Ninevites attending to the preaching of the Prophet Jonah.

THE three kingdoms into which the great Assyrian monarchy was divided, were called the **MEDIAN**, the **BABYLONIAN**, and the **ASSYRIAN**. From the last arose the second Assyrian monarchy, the first king of which was called Phul or Pul: he lived at Nineveh. In his days (as is supposed) the prophet Jonah was sent to

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preach to the Ninevites. This people, though they had been very wicked, yet hearkened to God's prophet; and the king arose from his throne, and laying aside his royal robes, clothed himself in sack-cloth, and putting ashes on his head, sat down upon the earth, as was the custom at that time when people mourned for their sins. On account of the Ninevites being so humble, God spared their city, and did not destroy it as he would have done, if they had treated his message with contempt.

[N° V.]

*Hoshea imprisoned, by Order of
Shalmanezer.*

SHALMANEZER was another king of Assyria, he fought against Hoshea, who was at that time King of Israel, and made him promise to pay a great sum of money every year. For some time Hoshea did so ; but at last he applied to the King of Egypt, who agreed to help

him against Shalmanezer. As soon as Shalmanezer heard this, he came up with a great army against Hoshea. This king and all his people were then very wicked ; so GOD would not protect them, but suffered them to fall into the hands of Shalmanezer, who took Hoshea and loaded him with chains, and put him into a dismal prison, and all his people were obliged to leave their own land, and go wherever Shalmanezer thought fit to send them.

[N° VI.]

The Death of Senacherib.

SENACHERIB was another Assyrian king, who reigned in Nineveh. In his days a good king named Hezekiah governed the kingdom of Judah. Senacherib sent to Hezekiah to insist on his continuing to pay him a large sum of money every year, as he had for some time been obliged to do ; but Hezekiah was resolved to trust in

the power of God to defend him and his people against Senacherib; therefore he refused to comply. On this, Senacherib sent a very great army against Jerusalem, and wrote a letter, in which he told Hezekiah, that it was in vain for him to trust in God; for that he himself was more powerful than God. Hezekiah was greatly shocked at the wickedness of Senacherib, and prayed to God to deliver him out of his hands. God graciously granted his prayer,

and because Senacherib and his people defied his almighty power, he caused the whole Assyrian army, which was come up against Jerusalem, to die in one night, and soon after permitted Senacherib to fall into the hands of his two sons, who, on account of his being very cruel, killed him as he was worshipping an idol.

Senacherib was succeeded by Esarhaddon, who obtained the kingdom of Babylon for himself, and added it to that of

Assyria. After him reigned two other kings, and then came **Nebuchadnezzar.**

[N° VII.]

Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.

You have before read of Nebuchadnezzar, the king who caused Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, to be cast into the fiery furnace, and afterward was reduced to the condition of a

beast for his pride. He reigned at Babylon, which was now the principal city in the empire. Nebuchadnezzar had conquered a great many places himself, and the kings who reigned before him had subdued others. In his days the king and people of Judah were very wicked, they prayed to idols instead of praying to God ; so God suffered Nebuchadnezzar, who fought against them, to overcome them as Shalmanezer had before overcome the kingdom of Israel.

After King Solomon came to the throne, he built a very fine Temple, on purpose for the king and people of Israel to worship God in; but when they forsook God, they were not deserving of such an honour as to live in the place where his Temple was; therefore God suffered Nebuchadnezzar to come against them, who burnt both the Temple and the city of Jerusalem, in which it was built. This was a most dreadful misfortune indeed; for now the people of Judah were

driven from their own land,
and carried with their king
prisoners to Babylon.

[N^o VIII.]

Belshazzar's Impiety.

BELSHAZZAR was another king of Babylon ; he was very wicked, and so were his people. On this account GOD permitted Cyrus, Prince of Persia, and Cyaxares, King of Media, to prevail against him. They had for a long time

tried to take the city, but could not, because its walls were so strong. Belshazzar imagined himself so secure, that he thought of nothing but eating, and drinking, and amusements. One night, in particular, he gave a very great feast, and made it a diversion to scoff at God ; and to show that he did not fear God's power, he sent for the gold and silver cups which Nebuchadnezzar had brought to Babylon, out of the Temple of God, after he burnt the city of

Jerusalem, that he and his nobles might drink out of them. They did so, and boasted that the idols they worshipped were better than God. In the midst of this wicked mirth, Belshazzar saw some writing upon the wall, which he could not read, neither were any to be found among all the learned men of the nation who could ; so the prophet Daniel, who at that time lived in Babylon, was sent for, and God, who had caused the writing to appear, taught Daniel to ex-

plain it, who told the king, that it signified, that God had taken the kingdom from him, and given it to the Medes and Persians. It fell out as Daniel had said; for that very night Cyrus and Cyaxares with their armies found a gate open, by which they entered Babylon, killed Belshazzar, and took the kingdom for themselves.

PRINTS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND, OR PERSIAN MONARCHY.

[N^o I.]

*Cyrus delivering to the Jews the
Vessels which had been taken
out of the Temple of Solomon.*

AFTER the death of Belshazzar, Cyaxares, King of Media, took his kingdom; for Cyrus gave him the highest rank, be-

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cause he was his uncle, and as he wanted to see his father and mother, he went back into Persia.

Cyaxares was also called Darius the Mede. He was the king who was persuaded to put the prophet Daniel into the den of lions.

A few years after this, Cyaxares died, and Cyrus's father, who was King of Persia, died also. By these means Cyrus became King of PERSIA, MEDIA, and BABYLON, each of which contained a vast many towns

and cities, with thousands, and ten thousands of people ; Daniel the prophet was still alive, and in great favour with Cyrus. Daniel knew that when GOD permitted Nebuchadnezzar to destroy Jerusalem, and carry the Jews into Babylon, he would send Cyrus at the end of seventy years to give them liberty ; for GOD had promised to do so. He begged Cyrus to let them go and build their city. Cyrus willingly did as Daniel requested, and delivered to the

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Jews all the vessels which Nebuchadnezzar formerly took out of the Temple. This made the Jews extremely happy, because it was a sign that God had taken them again into his favour.

[N^o II.]

Cyrus on his Death-bed.

CYRUS lived a great many years, for he was always careful not to eat and drink too much. He was a very good king, and greatly beloved. At last he grew

old and feeble, and found he was going to die ; he therefore desired all his children and best friends to attend him, and when they were gathered together, he said, " My dear children, love one another. I am going to leave you ; but do not think there will be an end of me ; no, my sons, I hope my soul will live after my body is dead, and that yours will do the same ; therefore, be sure always to be good ; and let my son Cambyses reign after me. And now, my faith-

ful friends, receive my last farewell, and may you live in peace." Soon after this Cyrus died, and Cambyses was made king.

The advice of Cyrus is worth remembering, because we all have souls which will live for ever, either in happiness or misery.

[N° III.]

Cambyses killed by his own Sword.

CAMBYES was not so good a king as his father; so far from

it, that he acted like a fool: and I am sure, when you read his whole history, you will wonder that any man could do such things as he did.

Among other bad actions, he had one of his brothers, named Smerdis, killed, because he thought he would get himself made king in his stead. There was in Cambyses' kingdom, a man very much like this brother, who soon after pretended to be Smerdis, and tried to get the throne. As soon

as Cambyses knew this, it made him think of his wickedness, and expect to be punished for causing his brother to be put to death; and he was punished; for as he mounted his horse, in order to go with his soldiers to fight against the pretended Smerdis, his sword slipped out of its scabbard, and stuck into his thigh, and killed him.

[N° IV.]

Darius chosen by the Neighing of his Horse.

WHEN Cambyses was dead, Smerdis, the Mage, as he is called, reigned in his stead; for he made the world believe that he was the real Smerdis: but at length he was found out to be a cheat; so seven lords in Persia resolved to kill him; on which they went to his palace, and soon put an end to his life:

and there was then no king of the Persian empire. The seven lords thought they had a right to govern the kingdom ; but that seven kings at once would be too many, one of these lords, named Otanes, said, He did not desire to be a king, so he went away ; and the rest agreed to meet early the next morning, at a certain place on horseback ; and that he whose horse neighed first should be king. They did so, and Darius's horse neighed first, on which the others saluted him as king.

[N^o. V.]

Xerxes viewing his Forces and weeping over them.

WHEN Darius was a very old man he died ; and his son Xerxes was made king. A little before his death, Darius had resolved to send armies, with a design of making the people who lived in a part of the world called Greece, submit to him ; and after his father's death, Xerxes had a mind to do the same ; he therefore got

together more soldiers than any king before ever had, and a great number of ships, and then thought to himself, "*I will rule the world.*" So he set off toward Greece, resolving that nothing should stop him. When he came to that part of the sea which divides Asia from Greece, he caused two rows of boats to be placed so close, that they made two bridges over it, large enough for his army to pass ; and when they were finished, he commanded his forces to

assemble, that he might view them all together ; he then went and seated himself in a fine place, built on purpose, from whence he saw the whole fleet and army. Instead of being happy at the sight as he expected to be, God struck his heart with the thought, that, in a few years, he and all the men he saw would be dead ; on which he burst into a flood of tears : for men who think of nothing but this world, however great and rich they may be, are always afraid to die.

[N^o VI.]

*Xerxes escaping in a little
Fishing-boat.*

I WILL tell you one or two of Xerxes' proud actions, and how his pride was humbled.

There was in his road to Greece a great mountain, called mount Athos, which ran a great way into the sea; Xerxes was so proud, that he would not let his ships sail round it, but caused his men to cut a passage through it. After

this, he made them build a bridge of boats like those you read of in the last lesson ; which was soon washed away with a violent storm ; on seeing this, Xerxes flew into a violent passion, and said, “ The sea was his sea, and he would be its master.” So he ordered his servants to give the saucy billows three hundred stripes with a whip, and then called for some chains, and throwing them into the sea, threatened to chain it up if it would not be quiet. He then

set about the two bridges you read of before, and passed over them with his army, and went on toward the greatest cities in Greece ; but he found people there who did not choose he should rule them ; so they fought against his armies and ships, and at last drove them away. Xerxes was now extremely frightened, and was in such a hurry to return to Persia, that he would not wait for his army, but got into a little mean fishing vessel, and made his escape, and never

desired to go to Greece any more; but gave himself up to wickedness, and at last was killed by one of his own servants as he was asleep in his bed. This would not have happened to Xerxes if he had been a good man; for GOD protects all good people, and watches over them when they sleep, so that none can hurt them.

[N° VII.]

Artaxerxes Longimanus sending Ezra to Jerusalem.

AFTER Xerxes was dead, his youngest son, named Artaxerxes, was King of Persia ; he had a great deal of fighting with one nation or another ; but at last got the better of them all ; on which account, he made feasts a great many days together, and all the people in his empire were invited to come to them. Arta-

xerxes (who was also called Ahasuerus) had a queen named Vashti, of whom he was very proud, because she was a handsome lady ; so he desired her to come and show herself to the lords, who were drinking with him ; but queen Vashti did not choose to do this, and sent word, “ She would not.” This made the king very angry, and he said, “ As she would not obey him, she should be his queen no longer.” So he sent Vashti away and married Esther. Esther,

who was a Jewess, persuaded the king to be kind to the Jews, who while Xerxes was alive, had not been much in favour amongst the Persians ; but yet they finished their new temple at Jerusalem ; and Artaxerxes, at the request of a good man, named Ezra, permitted as many of them as chose it, to leave his kingdom and settle again in their own land. Thus the city of Jerusalem was once more inhabited by Jews, and God worshipped again in the Temple ; for they had left off

praying to images : and therefore God blessed them with his favour and accepted their prayers.

[N^o VIII.]

Darius Codomanus seized and bound by his own Lords.

WHEN Artaxerxes was dead, several other kings came to the throne of Persia, one after another; at length Darius Codomanus reigned. In his time, the Grecians determined to try to

make the Persians submit to them, and they had for a general Alexander the Great. Darius was very brave, and very wise ; but too proud of his riches. As soon as he heard Alexander was coming against him, he did every thing he could to defend his country ; but Alexander was too powerful for him ; and after a great many battles got the better of Darius, and the Persians, and took Darius's queen and family prisoners, and obliged the king of Persia to flee away with what

was left of his army. At last, after many other misfortunes, which you will be very sorry to read of, poor Darius was seized by two of his own lords, who first bound him with golden chains, and afterward killed him. Alexander then took possession of his kingdom, and put an end to the Persian empire ; God permitted it to be so ; for it was the will of God, that the Grecian empire should now be set up instead of the Persian.

PRINTS

RELATING TO THE
THIRD, OR GRECIAN MONARCHY.

[N° I.]

The Public Table at Sparta.

THOUGH the people of Greece all submitted to Alexander as their leader, Greece was not called an empire till after the Persian empire was put an end to. For a great number of years before the

time of Alexander, the country called Greece was divided into several states, or different sets of people ; each of which had laws and governors of their own, and did not join together as one people, under one king. Among these states Sparta and Athens were the most famous on account of their laws. Lycurgus was the law-giver of Sparta ; he contrived a number of very good laws. He knew that it was proper to give children a good education ; and as most of the people in Sparta

spoiled theirs by indulging them too much, he persuaded parents to send their children to public schools ; and that they might not be dainty, he made them eat together at public tables, where they were ashamed to be so. The little Spartans never said they could not eat fat, or asked for nice bits, but ate whatever was provided, even if it was only broth as black as soot; for they ran and jumped about a great deal in the open air, which gave them an appetite for any thing. At these tables the

young Spartans were obliged to talk in the most sensible manner they could : if they did not know the meaning of any thing, they might ask those who were older and wiser than themselves ; but were never allowed to chatter all the nonsense that came in their heads. The Spartan children were also forbidden to tell tales. They were suffered to keep company with men and women ; but as soon as a young person came into a room, the oldest in com-

pany pointed to the door, and said, "Nothing spoken here, must go out there." Lycurgus also instructed children to behave well to old people. Whenever they met an old man or woman, they always made way, bowed to them, rose up when they entered the room, and took their advice. By following these rules of Lycurgus, the Spartan children were remarkably well behaved, and every body praised and loved them; and they grew up to be

such wise and brave men, that for a number of years no other nation could conquer them.

[N° II.]

Solon taking leave of the Athenians in order to travel into Foreign Countries.

ATHENS was still more renowned for wisdom than Sparta. The Athenians were indeed quite a different kind of people from the Spartans; the latter were plain

and hardy, the former very fond of ingenious men, who could write clever books, speak well, paint fine pictures, and build magnificent houses. Athens, as well as Sparta, had a famous law-giver, his name was Solon; a man greatly beloved by the whole city, on account of his wisdom and meekness of temper. He made a number of good laws, and the people of Athens promised to observe them for an hundred years at least; upon which he resolved to travel into different countries,

that he might improve himself in wisdom. When he was gone, the people of Athens fell into confusion. Solon, at his return, endeavoured to set them right; but a man named Pisistratus, by artful tricks, made himself master of the Athenians, and prevented Solon's laws from being observed. Solon therefore finding he could do them no more service, threw down his sword, and said, "I have done all the good in my power for my country and its laws; but as I am of no further use here, I

will take my leave of Athens." He immediately departed, and ended his days in a foreign land.

[N^o III.]

The Death of Epaminondas.

THEBES was another of the Grecian states. For a long while it made no figure in the world; for the people were too lazy to learn, and so deceitful, that none of the other states liked to have any concerns with them. In the time

of Xerxes, King of Persia, they went and joined themselves to him, and persuaded the Athenians to do the same ; but having had bad success, as Xerxes was beaten, the Athenians were very angry with the Thebans ; and the latter being afraid of them, applied to the Spartans to protect them, who did so ; and Thebes became one of the finest cities in Greece ; but the Spartans humbled them greatly ; and the Thebans would have continued in this subjection, if it had not been for two famous

generals, named Pelopidas and Epaminondas, who persuaded them to be active, and raised them to such a height of power that they got the better of Sparta, and soon were above all the states of Greece. A great many battles were fought between them and other states, in one of which Pelopidas was killed. Epaminondas lived for some time afterward, but was at last mortally wounded by a dart. His soldiers carried him to his tent with the dart sticking in him. The brave general inquired

which side had gained the victory, and being told the Thebans, replied, Then all is well. As soon as the dart was drawn out, Epaminondas died, yielding his life with pleasure ; as he lost it in defence of his country, and left it victorious.

[N^o IV.]

Philip, the Father of Alexander the Great, acknowledged Generalissimo of the Greeks.

MACEDON was a little kingdom in Greece, not at all famous for any thing ; excepting that its kings always governed according to the laws of the country, which were very good ones ; and that their children were well educated. The sons of the kings were brought up under the best mas-

ters in the love and knowledge of all things great and glorious ; and the daughters instructed in whatever could make them amiable.. But the neighbouring states looked upon the Macedonians as a contemptible people, because they had not such great armies as many of them had. At length, after many other kings had reigned over Macedon, one named Philip came to the throne, who determined that he would try to make his kingdom as famous as others. For this purpose, he soon

had a great many men taught to be soldiers, and sent them to fight with different people who lived near Macedon ; these they soon subdued. Philip then contrived to make the other states of Greece quarrel ; and when they were quite tired with fighting one another, he made them all submit to him, which they were the more ready to do, because he gave them hopes that he could lead them on to conquer Persia. In order that he might do this, they called a general assembly, at which every

body attended, who had any power in each state; and they declared Philip of Macedon Generalissimo of all Greece, (that is, the chief commander of the armies, which were to join together to conquer Persia); but before Philip set out on this expedition he was killed by his own subjects.

[N^o V.]

*Alexander making an Oration to
the General Assembly of the
Grecian States.*

PHILIP of Macedon was succeeded by his son Alexander. On Philip's death the Grecians thought themselves again at liberty, and resolved that Macedon should not hold them in subjection ; but, in a short time Alexander showed them that he was

as clever as his father, and still bolder.

Alexander caused his father's murderers to be put to death, and then got his army together; after which, in an assembly of the Grecian States, he made a most engaging speech, which convinced them of his wisdom and valour; and they agreed to make him, as his father had been, Generalissimo of Greece. After this, Alexander returned to Macedon. In a short time afterward, he began his conquests, and gained surprising vic-

tories; for no armies could stand before his; and he obliged all who fought against him to submit.

[N^o VI.]*Alexander crossing the Granicus.*

As soon as Alexander had settled the Grecian States to his wishes, he set out with his army in order to conquer Persia, and crossed the Hellespont in ships. The Persians hearing of this, got their forces together, and waited

for him on the banks of a river, called the Granicus. When the Grecians arrived on the opposite side, one of the generals advised Alexander to let his soldiers rest a little ; but he was so eager for conquest, that he would not comply, and gave command for marching through the Granicus ; his troops having found a shallow place, obeyed, and he followed. The trumpets sounded, and loud shouts of joy were heard throughout the army. As soon as the Persians saw them advancing, they

let fly showers of arrows at them, and when they were going to land, strove to push them back into the water ; but Alexander and his army landed notwithstanding ; and a dreadful battle was fought, in which he at length got the better of the Persians ; and then went on from city to city, obliging them to own him for their lord instead of Darius.

Darius, hearing of Alexander's progress, resolved to meet him with a great army, and marched toward him. As soon as Alexan-

der heard of his approach, he prepared to engage with him, and soon obliged him to flee away, leaving behind him his queen and family, and a great deal of riches; all which Alexander seized on: but some time after Darius fought another battle, in which he was again defeated. Soon after this he was killed, as you formerly read: and thus ended the Persian empire.

[N^o VII.]*Porus, an Indian King, submitting to Alexander.*

Not contented with the conquest of Persia, Alexander resolved to make himself master of the Indian princes. He therefore set out with his army on an expedition against them, and obliged a number to submit.

Among the Indian kings was one named Porus, who being remarkably brave, resolved not to

submit to Alexander ; therefore fought against him with great courage ; but Alexander was too powerful for him, and overcame his army. However, he honoured Porus so much for his bravery, that he gave directions to all his officers not to kill him, and sent a very civil message to him ; on which Porus, being quite weary with fighting, and almost choked with thirst, thought it best to submit, and alighting from his elephant, accompanied Meroe, an Indian king, who was sent to him.

When Porus came into the presence of Alexander, the latter was quite astonished. This Indian king was seven feet high, and a most majestic figure. As Alexander could not talk his language, he desired Meroe to ask him, How he would be treated?"— "As a king," answered Porus. On which Alexander replied, "That he shall be," and immediately set him at liberty, and afterward gave him his kingdom, and other places beside. Porus was grateful for this liberality, and continued a

true friend to Alexander ever after.

[N^o VIII.]

Alexander drinking out of Hercules' Cup.

BETWEEN the battles which Alexander fought with Darius, he conquered a great many kingdoms and nations, amongst which were Egypt and Babylon ; and after the death of Darius, he made still more conquests, beside those

of the Indian princes which you lately read of.

When Alexander rested from fighting, he took up his residence at Babylon, and lived there in great splendor; but his glory was of short duration, for he had one very great fault, which was that of being fond of feasting and drinking. He wanted to make the world believe he was a god, and could do whatever he chose. When he was at a feast, he would try to drink more wine than any man in company.

At length, he engaged to empty a cup, called Hercules' Cup, which held six bottles of wine, and actually did so ; but it proved the means of his death, for it heated his blood to such a degree, that it brought on a violent fever, which soon put an end to his life.

How shocking it is to think, that a man who had conquered so many nations, should suffer himself to be conquered by intemperance !

It is a certain truth, that *intemperance* kills more than the *sword*.

PRINTS

RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
FOURTH, OR ROMAN MONARCHY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE glory of the Grecian empire was put an end to by the death of Alexander; for as he had no son fit to reign after him, and did not name who should succeed him, the principal commanders

of his army divided the empire among themselves, and fought a great many wars, in order to get the better of each other, till at last, what was one empire under Alexander, became four separate kingdoms.

1. The **MACEDONIAN**,
2. The **ASIATIC**,
3. The **SYRIAN**,
4. The **Egyptian**.

THE MACEDONIAN KINGDOM.

[N^o I.]

*Perseus, King of Macedon, led in
Triumph by Æmelius, the Roman
General.*

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, after the death of that king, governed Macedon. After him there were in succession seven other kings, the last of whom was named Perseus.

This king had, in his father's life-time, contrived to have his brother Demetrius put to death, because he was jealous of him, as Cain was of Abel.

Demetrius, who had been sent by his father on some particular affairs to Rome, had, by his engaging behaviour, gained the friendship of the Romans, who were greatly incensed against Perseus, for his unnatural cruelty.

When Perseus came to the throne, he quarrelled with the Romans, who sent an army against

him ; and after some time, Perseus and his family were taken prisoners by them.

Æmelius the Roman General, treated Perseus with great severity ; confined him in a common jail ; and on the day he returned to Rome, made Perseus, with his two sons, and his little daughter, walk as prisoners, while he followed in a fine splendid chariot, proud of the victory he had gained over them.

After this triumph, Æmelius sent Perseus back to prison,

where he was near being starved to death. He was afterward removed from thence, and treated with more kindness ; but at last he came to a miserable end ; so he was punished for his unnatural behaviour to his brother Demetrius.

With Perseus fell the Macedonian kingdom, which from that time made a part of the growing empire of Rome.

THE ASIATIC KINGDOM.

THE Asiatic kingdom, which, on the death of Alexander, fell to Antigonus, one of his generals, was in process of time divided into three lesser ones.

1. PERGAMUS,
2. PONTUS,
3. ARMENIA.

THE KINGDOM OF PERGAMUS.

[N° II.]

Attalus the Third, King of Pergamus, melting Brass for his Mother's Monument.

THE founder of the kingdom of Pergamus, was named Phileterus; the last king was called Attalus the Third; because there had been two of the same name before him.

No sooner was Attalus king, than he began to act in a very strange manner, committing a number of cruelties, and putting to death the wisest and best men in his kingdom. When he had done this, and saw that every body feared and hated him, he was quite unhappy, and shut himself up in his palace, let his hair and beard grow, put on mean apparel, and would keep no company. At last, not knowing what to do with himself, he took a fancy to employ his time in the

trade of a founder, and undertook to make a brazen monument for his mother.

This was very hard work, even worse than labouring at a smith's forge : for he was obliged to bear the heat of a very hot furnace ; and it threw him into a fever of which he died, to the great joy of his people. Attalus left the Romans all he was worth, on which they seized his kingdom ; and from that time Pergamus was added to the dominions of Rome.

THE KINGDOM OF PONTUS.

AFTER the death of Alexander, Pontus, with the rest of the Asiatic kingdoms, fell to the share of Antigonus ; but was recovered from him by Mithridates who had murdered a former king of Pontus, and was going to seize the throne just as Alexander arrived and conquered the place.

After Mithridates many other kings reigned over Pontus, the greatest number of whom bore the same name.

[N° III.]

Mithridates, King of Pontus, addressing his Son from the City Walls.

MITHRIDATES the Ninth was surnamed the Great ; he was a very famous king, and carried on a war with the Romans, which lasted forty-six years, called the Mithridatic war. Sometimes they got the better of him for a little while ; but he always raised new forces, and fought them again and again.

But though Mithridates was a great warrior, he was a wicked man ; for he confined his own mother in prison till she died of hard usage.

Those who are undutiful to their parents, generally have undutiful children themselves, and feel in their turn the same kind of sorrow which they before occasioned ; and so it proved with Mithridates. This king had a favorite son named Pharnaces, whom he had appointed to succeed him. The young prince was

in a hurry to possess the throne ; and finding that Mithridates' soldiers were discontented, he persuaded them to make him king immediately.

Mithridates did all he could to prevail on his people to receive him again ; but they would not, and his very guards revolted from him. He then sent messengers to his son, begging that he and the few friends he had left might pass in safety to some other country ; but none of these messengers were suffered to return.

Mithridates seeing himself thus deserted, mounted the wall, and made a most moving speech to Pharnaces, describing the distress he was reduced to by a son whom he had favoured above all his other children. Finding that Pharnaces was not the least affected, the unhappy king burst into tears, and wished his son might live to know, by experience, the grief and agony which a father must feel, in having his love and tenderness requited with such monstrous ingratitude.

In a short time after this Mithridates died, and Pharnaces submitted to Pompey, the Roman general; and Pontus was added to the Roman empire.

THE KINGDOM OF ARMENIA.

THE kingdom of Armenia was part of the portion which Antigonus gained to himself, after the death of Alexander the Great; and it belonged to the Asiatic kingdom for many years after his reign.

In the time of Antiochus the Great (a king who governed the Asiatic kingdom a long while after Antigonus), two men, named Zadriades and Artaxias, whom he had made governors of Armenia, got themselves proclaimed kings, resolving to divide Armenia between them. They succeeded in their scheme, and formed two kingdoms, called Armenia the Greater, and Armenia the Lesser. Artaxias had the first, Zadriades the last ; and each reigned for a number of years.

[N° IV.]

Tigranes, King of Armenia, submitting to Pompey, the Roman General.

At length a king named Tigranes, reigned over Armenia the Greater, who conquered Armenia the Lesser, and many other places; which made him so proud that he thought no man on earth so great as himself, and took the title of *King of Kings*.

But his pride was humbled, for having given protection to

Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose daughter was Queen to Tigranes, the Romans desired him to deliver that prince into their hands. This Tigranes refused to do, and a war began between him and the Romans, which continued for a long while; but at last he was beaten, and his son joined the Romans against him. Tigranes finding that he had no chance of saving his kingdom, resolved to submit to Pompey, the Roman general, and set out immediately for the camp.

As soon as Pompey, who went to meet him appeared, Tigranes took off his diadem, and threw himself at his feet, desiring that he would dispose of him as he thought fit. Pompey with great generosity embraced him, put on his diadem again with his own hand ; and afterward restored the kingdom of Armenia to him on condition of his paying a large sum of money for making war on the Romans without cause.

Tigranes reigned some years afterward ; and there were three

other kings of Armenia after him; the last of whom was also named Tigranes. This prince was put to death by command of the Roman general Tiberius. Armenia now became entirely subject to the Roman empire; and an end was put to the Asiatic kingdom.

THE FIRST SYRIAN KINGDOM.

ANCIENT Syria is supposed to have been in the possession of Aram, the fifth son of Shem, who was Noah's eldest son. In pro-

cess of time it became a famous kingdom ; and a part of its history may be found in the Bible ; for the Syrians had frequent wars with the Israelites, who obtained great victories over them. Syria included the kingdoms of

ZOBAN,

DAMASCUS,

HAMETH,

GESHER.

All of these were in their turns subdued, and added to the dominions of the Assyrian monarchs.

THE SECOND SYRIAN KINGDOM.

SELEUCUS, who was one of Alexander's commanders, founded the second Syrian kingdom, by first seizing Babylon for himself, and afterward gaining other places.

[N° V.]

*Antiochus Epiphanes thrown out
of his Chariot as he was hasting
to destroy the Jews.*

THERE were many kings in suc-

cession after Seleucus : among the rest, one called Antiochus Epiphanes, who was a cruel persecutor of the Jews. It was this king who caused seven brethren and their mother to be put to death, because they would not break the command of God, as you will read in the Bible. He committed a number of barbarities beside ; he even set up an idol in the Temple of Jerusalem, to be worshipped instead of God ; and had resolved to cut off the whole Jewish nation, who would not

turn idolators. To prevent his putting this wicked design in execution, God gave to Judas Maccabeus, the general of the Jewish army, such astonishing courage and success, that, with a small number of soldiers, he drove the armies of Antiochus before him, though they were surprisingly greater.

When Antiochus heard of this defeat, he was exceedingly enraged, and declared that he would destroy all the Jews; but as he was going in great haste to Judea

for this purpose, he fell out of his chariot, and soon after died in great agonies.

After the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, there were a great number of kings of Syria ; but at length Tigranes, King of Armenia, conquered the King of Syria, and added the kingdom to his own.

When Tigranes was conquered by Pompey, Syria became a part of the Roman empire.

THE FIRST EGYPTIAN KINGDOM.

THE kingdom of Egypt is supposed to have been originally founded by Misraim, the son of Ham, who was the second son of Noah. A part of the history of this kingdom is intermixed with that of the Israelites, and may be read in the Bible.

There were many kings of Egypt in succession ; and Pharaoh was a name common to them all, but they had another name beside.

[N° VI.]

*Sesostris drawn by Captive Mo-
narchs.*

THE Pharaoh by whom the Israelites were reduced to a state of bondage, is supposed to have been he who was called Sesostris. He was a very great warrior, and obtained a number of conquests over other nations, by which he gained great riches ; but he was a very proud man, and caused the

princes whom he vanquished to be fastened four a-breast to his chariot, that they might draw him instead of horses, when he went to the temple of the idol he worshipped, or to the capital city of his dominions.

In his old age Sesostris was afflicted with blindness, and was so unhappy in his mind, that he grew tired of life, and killed himself; leaving an example to the world, that neither *riches* nor *power* can confer *happiness* when *humility* is wanting.

Pheron, the son of Sesostris, is supposed to have been the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea, as related in the Bible.

After Pheron there were many other monarchs ; at length, one named Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, came to the throne. He was very proud and presumptuous ; but he was punished for his pride and presumption ; for God permitted Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, to overcome him ; and he was taken and strangled in his own palace.

There is a great deal about this king in the Bible.

After Pharaoh Hophra several other kings reigned over Egypt ; the best of whom was Psammetitus : he was vanquished by Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, who put an end to the ancient kingdom of Egypt.

THE SECOND EGYPTIAN KINGDOM.

AFTER the death of Alexander the Great, a new kingdom of Egypt was founded by Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals. Ptolemy Lagus was succeeded by a number of other kings called also Ptolemies. At length, a famous queen, named Cleopatra, governed the kingdom.

[N^o VII.]

Queen Cleopatra attempts to stab herself on being taken by the Romans.

CLEOPATRA was a very artful, wicked woman, and poisoned her own brother, who reigned with her ; but she was afterward taken prisoner by the Romans, who had conquered Egypt.

When Cleopatra, who had shut herself up for some time, found there was no means of escaping,

she drew a dagger and was going to stab herself; but Proculeius, who took her, wrested the dagger from her hand, and prevailed on her to submit to the conqueror; from that time she became a prisoner.

This queen had before, through her artifices, occasioned the death of a famous general, named Mark Antony.

[N° VIII.]

The Death of Cleopatra.

IT was the custom with the Romans, after every memorable victory, to allow the general who commanded in it a triumph ; that is to say, a very fine show in which the treasures and prisoners he had taken were exhibited to the people, whilst he himself rode in a splendid chariot, wearing on his head a crown of laurel.

Cleopatra knew that Octavius, who was the principal commander of the Roman armies, would rejoice to have her walk in chains at his triumph ; but she could not bear the thought of this disgrace, and resolved to die rather than submit to it. She therefore dressed herself in her royal robes, and lying down on her bed, desired her woman to give her a basket of figs, which one of her faithful servants had conveyed to her. Among the figs was concealed a little venomous serpent, called

an asp ; this Cleopatra applied to her arm, which it bit, and poisoned her, so that she died of the wound ; and with her ended the Egyptian kingdom. From this time Egypt made a part of the Roman empire, which was firmly established by Octavius, who governed it under the title of **AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.**

END OF PART I.

A DESCRIPTION, &c.

PART II.

[N^o I.]

THE MOABITES.

Balaam and Balak on Mount Peor.

AFTER the destruction of Sodom, Lot had two sons, one of whom was named Moab, the other Ammon. The people who descended from Moab were call-

ed Moabites. They drove out a nation called the Enims, though they were of gigantic stature, and settled themselves in their country, which was afterwards called the Land of Moab.

At first the Moabites worshipped God, but in process of time they became idolators ; yet the Israelites were not permitted to cut them off, out of regard to Lot, who had, as long as he lived, worshipped and obeyed the L O R D .

One of the kings of Moab was named Balak. This prince offer-

ed great gifts to Balaam, who was a prophet among the Israelites, on condition that he would, in the name of GOD, pronounce curses on Israel. Balaam, who was a very covetous man, was tempted by these gifts, and wished to obtain them; which made GOD very angry with him; and he forbade him to go to *curse Israel*; but afterwards sent him *to speak the words that he should put in his mouth*. Balaam well knew that these would be very different from what Balak required, yet resolved

to gain the gifts if he possibly could ; which greatly offended GOD, who resolved to show forth his power in him. When Balaam arrived at Moab, he advised Balak to offer a great many sacrifices, first in one place, and then in another, in hopes of prevailing on GOD to permit him to curse some part of Israel ; but he was compelled to pronounce blessings on them, and to foretel, that they would become a very great people, and that the Saviour of the world should be

born among them ; which at last so enraged Balak that he drove him away from the kingdom. Many years afterwards the Moabites were among the oppressors of the Israelites ; and Eglon their king was slain by Ehud, one of the judges of Israel.

When king David came to the throne the Moabites joined with other idolatrous nations in a confederacy against him, and he gained a great victory over them, from which time they continued for a number of years subject to

the kings of Israel ; but at length revolted, and were very troublesome enemies to both Israel and Judah, as you will read in the Bible. They at last lost their ancient name of Moabites, and were mixed among the Arabian nations.

[N^o. II.]

THE AMMONITES.

A Sacrifice to Moloch.

THE Ammonites were a people who descended from Ammon,

the other son of Lot. They drove out a people called the Zammu-mims, a race of giants, and settled themselves in their country. Neither the Ammonites nor the Moabites were allowed to marry among the Israelites ; because they would not come out to help them in the wilderness, and because their kings joined together to hire Balaam to curse that people.

Though Lot certainly taught his son Ammon, as well as Moab, to worship God, the Ammonites

[N^o III.]

M I D I A N I T E S.

Gideon attacking the Camp of the Midianites.

THE Midianites are supposed to have been descended from Midian, one of Abraham's sons, whom he had after the death of Sarah, when he was married to another wife, named Keturah. They be-

came in time a very numerous people, and were chiefly either shepherds or merchants, and were very rich in cattle, gold, and jewels.

At first they worshipped God, but in time they turned idolators, like the Moabites and Ammonites.

The Midianites were some of the people who purchased Joseph from his brethren.

In the days of Moses they took great pains to draw the Israelites from the worship of God ; for

which they were punished with a very great slaughter, and the wicked prophet Balaam was slain among them.

A great many years after, the Midianites, under two kings, named Zebah and Zalmunna, cruelly oppressed the Israelites, by destroying the fruits of the earth, and stealing away their cattle; but at length God took compassion on the Israelites, and commanded Gideon to go and fight against those two wicked kings; but desired him to take with him only

three hundred men, unarmed, each having a ram's horn in one hand, and a light concealed in a pitcher in the other. This little troop arrived at the camp of the Midianites about midnight, and all at once blew their ram's horn trumpets. The Midianites started at this sound, and seeing a great many lights, supposed there was a vast army coming against them, and began running about in great confusion in the dark, for the lamps were not near enough to give them light, so they took

friends for foes, and put one another to death ; and soon after Zebah and Zalmunna were taken prisoners and killed. By these victories the Israelites were delivered from their fears, and gained immense riches, to make them amends for their former losses.

The Midianites were a famous nation again, many years afterwards ; but a long time ago they became mixed with the Arabians.

[N^o IV.]

EDOMITES.

Esau meeting his brother Jacob.

ESAU, one of the sons of Isaac and Rebekah, was also called Edom ; and the Edomites were a nation that descended from him. It has already been related in what manner Esau gave up his birth-right,* and forfeited the land of

* See Scripture History, No. IX.

Canaan ; and that his father foretold that God would do great things for him ; and so it proved, for while Jacob was suffering many hardships, as a punishment for the sly trick he had been guilty of in deceiving his father, Esau became very rich and powerful ; and when Jacob was returning back to his native country, he was very much afraid that his brother Esau would come with an army, and destroy him and his family. He, therefore, sent some of his servants on before, with presents to

appease him. At length Esau met Jacob, and brought four hundred men with him, in order to honour and assist his brother ; when Jacob beheld this great company, he was very much alarmed ; but, to his great surprise and joy, Esau fell upon his neck, and wept over him with tenderness, and a perfect reconciliation took place; after which the two brothers lived in peace and harmony together, but in different countries ; Esau in Mount Seir, and Jacob at Mamre.

The land of Edom was afterwards divided among twelve dukes, who were the children and grandchildren of Esau.

In the days of David the Edomites were conquered, and brought into subjection to the Israelites, and continued to be so for many years ; but a long while afterwards they recovered their freedom, and again became a great nation ; but at last they quarrelled among themselves, and some of them left Edom and settled in Judea, after the Jews

were carried captives into Babylon, and the others joined with the children of Nebaioth, and were from that time called Nabateans. Those who settled in Judea were continually engaged in wars; and when the Jews were restored to their own land, the Edomites were under the necessity of turning Jews or quitting the country. Thus did God bring the Edomites to destruction, and root out their name; because they practised idolatry, and fought against those who descended from Jacob, as

well as themselves. No good ever comes of quarrels among relations; brothers and sisters should, on all occasions, unite together, and consult each other's interests as well as their own.

[N° V.]

AMALEKITES.

The Amalekites fighting with the Israelites in their Passage from the Red Sea.

Esau had a grandson named Amalek, who was one of the dukes

of Edom ; and the Amalekites are by some supposed to have been descended from him. They were a very haughty, insolent people, and seem to have exalted themselves against GOD ; for though they must have heard of the Egyptians being drowned in the Red Sea, and of the miracles that were wrought in the land of Egypt, they came out to fight against the very people whom GOD protected, and attacked them in a very cruel manner ; but the Israelites overcame them,

under the guidance of Joshua, who was commanded to write in a book that their names should be put out from under heaven ; for GOD knew that they would always be wicked, presumptuous people ; and so they proved. In the days of Saul the greatest part of the nation was, by the command of GOD, cut off by the Israelites for their wickedness. David also obtained a great victory over them ; and in the reign of Hezekiah, King of Judah, the Amalekites were all destroyed or

dispersed by the Simeonites, who possessed themselves of their country.

[N° VI.]

—
C A N A A N I T E S .
—

The Israelites passing the River Jordan.

C A N A A N , the son of Ham, the son of Noah, had eleven sons, Sidon, Heth, Jebusi, Amori, Gergashi, Hivi, Ark, Sini, Arvadi,

Zemari, and Hamathi. These were the heads of the following tribes or nations, the Sidonians, the Hittites, the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Gergashites, the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites, the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites. Five of these are known to have dwelt in the land of Canaan, *viz.* the Hittites, the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Gergashites, and the Hivites ; to these were added the Perizzites and Canaanites, and these make up the seven nations of

the Canaanites. All the Canaan-itish nations became, in time, wicked idolators ; on which account they were doomed by God to destruction, and their land was given to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as an inheritance to be possessed by their descendants when God should send them to cut the idolators off. In the Bible there is a full account of the transactions which Abraham and Jacob had with the Canaanites, and the battles which the Israelites fought with them at

different times. The first countries the Israelites took possession of, were those of Og, King of Basan, and Sihon, King of the Amorites. Jericho was the next place they were to attack, which was a strong city with high walls all round it; and there was the river Jordan to pass in order to get to it. However, it pleased God to cause the waters to divide, as the Red Sea had before done, while the Israelites passed over; and shortly after, he also caused the walls to fall down at the

sound of the rams' horns, which the priests were commanded to blow ; and the Israelites, according to divine command, entered the city, and put all the people to death, excepting one woman, named Rahab, and her family, as you will read in the Bible. After this the Israelites, by degrees, conquered all the Canaanites, who were most of them destroyed, and the rest, in the reign of Solomon, were reduced to a state of slavery.

[N° VII.]

PHILISTINES.

Dagon fallen before the Ark of God.

THE Philistines originally descended from Minaim, the son of Ham, the son of Noah. They were a very warlike people, and in the days of Abraham and Isaac seem to have been a righteous and hospitable nation ; but at length they became idolators,

and great enemies to the Israelites ; and there were many wars between them. A little before the birth of Samson they greatly oppressed the Israelites, and GOD gave to him uncommon strength, on purpose that he might punish them'; which he did several times. as has been already related.* After the death of Samson, the Israelites took courage to fight against the Philistines; and thinking to make their victory sure by that means, brought the Ark of

* See Scripture History, No. XVI.

God, in which the Tables of the Law, or the Commandments, were kept, into the camp ; this they should not have done, and therefore God permitted the Philistines to kill a great many of the Israelites, as well as Hophni and Phineas, the two priests who carried it, and to take the Ark away with them. The Israelites were in great consternation at this misfortune, and the Philistines exulted, as if they had taken God prisoner ; and they carried the Ark and set it in triumph before their

idol Dagon ;* but what was their surprise when they entered his temple in the morning, and saw the image Dagon fallen on its face before the *Ark of the Lord* ! They set it up again, but the next day it was not only fallen, but broken into pieces. After this the Philistines sent the Ark to their different provinces, and wherever it went the people were afflicted with diseases ; at length they found that it was in vain for them to strive against God, so

* See Scripture History, No. XVI.

they sent the Ark back to the land of Israel. Thus did God maintain his honour, and display his power among the Philistines ! It was this nation that sent the giant Goliath (whom David killed) to defy Israel. David, when king, fought many battles against the Philistines, and greatly weakened their power ; and they had frequent contests with other kings of Israel and Judah ; at length they were subdued by the Assyrians, and were in turn tributary to all the four great mo-

narchies, and their name and nation is now rooted out.

[N° VIII.]

SYRIANS.

Ruins of Balbec.

IT has already been related, that the ancient Syrians are supposed to have descended from Aram, who was Noah's grandson; and that it included four principal

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kingdoms.* In this country there were in former days two very famous cities, one called Balbec, the other Palmyra, the ruins of which still remain, and are greatly admired by travellers.

E G Y P T I A N S.

The origin of the Egyptians has been already related.†

* See No. IV. of *Roman Monarchy*—Ancient History, Part I.

† See No. V. of *Roman Monarchy*—Ancient History, Part I.

[N^o. IX.]

—
PHœNICIANS.
—

Elijah meeting the Widow of Zeraphath.

THE Phœnicians are supposed to have originally descended from Sidon, the son of Canaan, the son of Noah. In time they grew wicked, and worshipped idols instead of God. They were famous for many curious manufactures, such as making glass, weaving

fine linen, hewing of timber and stone ; and they were employed by king Solomon in building the Temple at Jerusalem ; they were also great merchants, and traded to many parts of the world. In the country of Phœnicia were the two famous cities of Tyre and Sidon and also Zeraphath, to which the prophet Elijah was commanded by God to go, when persecuted by Ahab and Jezebel ; and God told him, that he should in that place be sustained by a widow-woman. Elijah obeyed,

without hesitation ; and arriving at the gate of the city, saw a poor woman gathering sticks : being very faint with travelling, Elijah begged the woman to fetch him a little water, which she immediately prepared to do ; observing her compassionate temper, the Prophet entreated that she would bring him also a morsel of bread. The poor widow was very sorry to deny a stranger, but said she had nothing in the world, excepting a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse, of which

she was going to make a cake for herself and son, and when that was gone they must lie down and die ; for there was a famine in the land, and she had not a friend in the world to relieve her. Fear not, said Elijah, make a cake for me ; and God will multiply your meal, so that it shall not fail you till the famine is over. The poor woman immediately obeyed, for she believed in the power and goodness of the God of Israel, though she was born in a heathen land ; and the Lord rewarded her

faith and charity as the Prophet had promised ; and she invited Elijah to partake of the plenty which God had given her, so he went home and lived at her house for some time.

SIDON.

IN the days of Darius Ochus, king of Persia, the Sidonians were kept in cruel subjection by him ; and were at last betrayed into his hands by Tennes, their own king. When they found they had no

way to escape, they shut themselves up, with their wives and children, in their houses, and setting fire to them, were burnt to death, to the number of forty thousand ; and all their most valuable things were destroyed with them ; which so enraged Darius Ochus that he caused Tennes to be put to death, and afterwards found a great deal of gold and silver in the ashes. Some of the Sidonians, who were out at sea, returned and rebuilt the city ; but bearing a mortal

hated to the Persians, submitted very readily afterwards to Alexander the Great.

TYRE.

AMONG the kings of Tyre was Hiram, who lived in friendship with king David, and afterwards assisted Solomon with workmen and materials for building the temple at Jerusalem. The city of Tyre was in a flourishing state under this king, and after him reigned several other monarchs.

At length Tyre was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who, after a siege of thirteen years, totally destroyed it ; but found nothing in it to reward his pains ; for the Tyrians had conveyed their treasure to an island about half a mile distant from the shore, where they built a new city, which afterwards submitted to Nebuchadnezzar.

When Alexander the Great was endeavouring to conquer the world, he came to Tyre, but was refused admittance ; this so en-

raged him, that he besieged the city, which held out against him a long while; but was at last taken and burnt to the ground, and all the inhabitants, excepting such as the Sidonians had conveyed away in their ships, were either cruelly put to death, or sold as slaves. These chastisements, as the Scriptures inform us, were suffered to fall upon Tyre and Sidon, because they forsook GOD, and grew proud and vain of the glory of their kingdoms.

[N^o X.]

PHRYGIANS.

Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian Knot:

THE Phrygians styled themselves the most ancient people in the world ; but they are supposed to have been descended from Togarmiah, one of the sons of Gomer, who was the son of Japhet, the son of Noah. They were notorious for having a num-

ber of idols. Among the kings of Phrygia was Gordius, who was raised from the plough to the throne. He happened to go one day in his cart to the temple of Jupiter, one of their idols, when the chief people of the city chose him for their king ; Gordius gladly accepted the office, and his cart was adored by the foolish people as a goddess. To the beam of the cart, he fastened a knot, tied in such a manner, that no one could undo it. And it was said, that whoever could untie it

should be the monarch of the world. When Alexander the Great was pursuing his victories he came to Phrygia, and made many vain attempts to disentangle this famous knot. At length his patience (of which he had but a small share) was worn out; and he drew his sword and cut it. Many other kings reigned over Phrygia after Gordius; but at last it became a province to the kingdom of Lydia, under Crœsus, and continued in that state till Lydia was reduced by Cyrus.

PHRYGIA MINOR.

THIS country was anciently styled Troas; in it was the famous city of Troy. The inhabitants of Phrygia Minor were called Trojans; it is very uncertain from whom they were originally descended; but some think from Ashkenaz, Gomer's eldest son. The city of Troy was founded by Tros, one of the kings who reigned in Phrygia; after him several other monarchs succeeded to the throne; and at last

King Priam came to it. He was a very powerful prince, and had a numerous army ; he is said to have had in all fifty children ; one of whom, named Paris, being sent on an embassy to Menelaus, King of Sparta, persuaded his queen to go away with him, which so enraged Menelaus that he persuaded all the other Grecian kings to join with him ; and they besieged Troy, which held out against them ten years ; and a number of princes and other valiant leaders were killed on both

sides ; but at last the city was laid in ashes, and such of the inhabitants as could not save themselves by flight were put to the sword, or carried into captivity. The Greeks divided the booty, and put to sea in order to return to their respective homes ; but met with a variety of adventures, and were driven on far distant coasts. Such of the Trojans as escaped, seeing their country utterly ruined, made the best of their ill-fortune, and settled in different places. - It is supposed that the

neighbouring Phrygians and Lydians took possession of the country after the city of Troy was destroyed.

[N° XI.]

MEDES.

*The Median and Lydian Armies
terrified at the Eclipse of the
Sun.*

THE country of Media took its name from Madai, the third son of Japhet. The Medes are sup-

posed to have been subdued by Pul, King of Assyria, or else by Tiglath Pilesar. In the reign of Sennacherib they revolted, after which they lived for some time without a king, but at length were brought into subjection by one of their own countrymen, named Dejoces, who was killed in a battle with the Assyrians. After Dejoces reigned his son Phraortes, and next to him Cyaxares, in whose reign the Scythians invaded Media, over-ran the whole country, and continued to oppress

that and other neighbouring countries for the space of twenty-eight years ; but at last Cyaxares got the better of them. After this he was engaged in a war with the Lydians ; but a total eclipse of the sun frightened both parties, so that they were glad to make peace ; for these people did not know that an eclipse of the sun was nothing more than the moon passing before the sun, and hiding its light for a little while. Cyaxares formed an alliance with Nebuchadnezzar, king

of Babylon, by giving his daughter to him in marriage ; and by the aid of the Babylonians took the famous city of Nineveh, and levelled it to the ground. After this the two conquerors subdued several other nations, invaded and laid waste Samaria, and at last besieged Jerusalem,* which completed the Assyrian Empire. Cyaxares reigned forty years, and then died : he was succeeded by his son Astyages, called in Scrip-

• See No. VII. of *Assyrian Monarchy*—*Ancient History*, Part First.

ture *Darius the Mede*, who, together with Cyrus, Prince of Persia, conquered Belshazzar, put an end to the Assyrian, and established the Persian, empire, of which Media became a part.*

* See No. VIII. of *Assyrian Monarchy—Ancient History, Part First.*

[N^o XII.]

P E R S I A N S.

Abraham rescuing Lot and his Family, who had been taken Prisoners.

PERSIA was originally called the land of Elam ; after Elam, the son of Shem, from whom the Persians descended. It was rather a powerful kingdom in the days of Abraham ; for at that time Chedorlaomer is said to have been king of Elam, and he seems,

by the Scripture account, to have had five other monarchs in subjection to him, who revolted and entered into a confederacy against him with other neighbouring princes. Chedorlaomer overcame them, and killed the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah; and also took captive Lot and his family,* who dwelt near Sodom. Abraham went with four hundred servants and rescued them. The names of the kings who reigned after Chedorlaomer till

* See Scripture History, No. VI.

Cyrus are not known. It has already been related, that Cyrus, in conjunction with Darius the Mede, laid the foundation of the Persian monarchy, and put an end to the captivity of the Jews; and a general account of that monarchy has been given.* There is, besides, what is properly called the history of Persia as a *nation*, which is very entertaining, but cannot be brought into such a little book as this: it will be

* See No. I. to No. VIII. of *Persian Monarchy—Ancient History*, Part First.

sufficient at present to say, that the Parthians, who inhabited a province in Persia, revolted, and became a powerful kingdom ; and that at another period of time the Persians subdued them, and continued a monarchy for a number of years, till they themselves were at length conquered by the Arabs.

C E L T E S.

Bards playing on Harps.

THE Celtes descended originally from Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet : they spread themselves

by degrees from Phrygia, their first settlement, through many parts of Europe ; and formed at last a considerable monarchy, consisting of several kingdoms. They were very superstitious people, and though they worshipped God, paid divine honours to idols also. Instead of churches they had groves ; and the care of religion was committed to Druids and Bards, who were a set of philosophers, that instructed the people, and sung hymns to their gods, playing at the same time on

harps and other musical instruments. The Celtes were a very brave and warlike people, and lived temperately in respect to food. The ancient history of the Celtes is very obscure, and therefore we will not enter farther into it at present.

[N° XIII.]

S C Y T H I A N S.

The Scythians training Children to Shoot at a Mark.

THE Scythians, as well as the

Celtes, descended from Gomer : and their history is equally obscure. They were remarkable for their honesty and justice; and their chief wealth consisted in flocks and herds ; they lived mostly upon milk, and clothed themselves in skins. Instead of houses they had large covered waggons, big enough to hold their wives and children, and all their furniture. These waggons were drawn either by horses or oxen. Gold, diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, the Scythians utterly de-

spised; and they were remarkably friendly: upon the whole, they would have been a very wise and good people, had they not worshipped idols. The Scythians trained their children to arms, and while very young, taught them to ride on horseback, and shoot at a mark. They had wars with different nations, particularly with Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, and the Romans.

[N^o XIV.]

LYDIANS.

Lydians playing at different Games.

THE Lydians were a very ancient nation ; but their descent is uncertain. They were the first who introduced the coining of gold and silver ; who sold by retail, who kept eating houses and taverns, and invented public sports and shows. It happened once

that there was a great scarcity of provisions in Lydia for several years, when the people, instead of going in ships to fetch some from foreign countries, contrived all kinds of diversions to amuse their minds ; and made it a rule to play one day and eat the next. This method would not remove the evil, but increased it ; so the king divided the people into two parts, and made them draw lots, to determine which should remain at home, and which should go to seek a new place of abode, since

their native country could not afford to maintain them all. The king appointed his own son Tyrrhenes to command those whose fate it was to remove ; and he himself remained to reign over those whose fortune it was to stay. Tyrrhenes and his party, after many adventures, settled in that part of Italy now called Tuscany, and were called Tyrrhenians.

There was a succession of many kings of Lydia, the last of whom was Croesus, who was conquered by Cyrus ; and the kingdom

became a part of the Persian empire.

[N° XV.]

M Y S I A N S.

*The Mysians crying at a Funeral;
the Greeks ridiculing them.*

THE Mysians are said to have been descended from the Lydians. They were once a very brave people; but in time lost their valour, and were looked upon as

the most contemptible nation upon earth. They were so ready to shed tears that they used to be hired by the Greeks to cry at funerals.

Children who give way to tears are liable to become such despicable men as these Mysians were; they should, therefore, endeavour to restrain them on trifling occasions, lest they lose their fortitude and courage, and expose themselves to the ridicule and contempt of the brave and sensible part of the world.

In Mysia was the city of Pergamus, which afterwards became the metropolis of a separate kingdom,* under Phileterus, who had in his youth been a menial servant to Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals.

L Y C I A N S.

THE Lycians are supposed to have been descended from the Cretans; they were subdued by

* See Number II. of *Roman Monarchy*.—*Ancient History*, Part I.

Croesus; and, after the downfall of the Lydian kingdom, by Cyrus. They were a very brave people, and struggled for liberty; for instead of tamely submitting to be governed by the Persians, they, in the time of Xerxes, opposed one of his great armies, with a very small one; and being overpowered by numbers, they resolved to die together in the field of battle, and were all killed to a man. Lycia was declared a free country by the Romans, and continued so for many years, till Claudius, one of

the Roman emperors, reduced it to a Roman province.

C I L I C I A N S.

THIS country is said to have been at first peopled by Tarchish the son of Javan, and his descendants, who were driven out by a colony of Phœnicians, under the conduct of a leader named Cilia, from whom it was called Cilicia. They were a valiant people ; it was made a Roman province by Pompey the Roman general.

CAPPADOCIA.

THIS country is supposed to have been peopled by Togarmah, the last son of Gomer, and his descendants. The first king of Cappadocia of whom we read in history was Pharnaces, who was married to Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, king of Persia. After many revolutions Cappadocia became a Roman province.

[N^o XVI.]

—
T H R A C E.

*The Thracians lamenting over a
New-born Infant.*

IT is supposed that Thyras, the son of Japhet, first peopled this country : the ancient Thracians were deemed a brave and warlike people, but very ill-natured ; they were idolators, and did not know that there was one Almighty and good God, who takes care of all

his creatures ; and therefore, as soon as a child was born, instead of rejoicing as Christians do, they lamented and wept over it, on account of the miseries that it would endure in this world, being ignorant that GOD can support people under all the afflictions that befall them. The Thracians thought this life a misfortune ; but Christians esteem it an invaluable blessing ; because, if it is not their own fault, it will prove to be a passage to another life of endless happiness. Thrace, in process

of time, became a Roman province:

EPIRUS.

THE first inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been Javan, the son of Japhet, and his descendants. There was a succession of many kings in Epirus; one of them, named Pyrrhus, was very famous; but his history is too long to insert in this little book. After the death of Dadamia, a queen who was mur-

dered, because her subjects disdained to be governed by a woman, it became a republic, (that is to say, had no monarch, but was governed by magistrates, who were chosen every year), and at last it became a Roman province.

BITHINIA.

BITHINIA was once a famous country, and had many fine cities in it. It was anciently divided into many parts, and inhabited by

various nations, who were each governed by a king of their own ; but at last they were all brought into subjection to the most powerful kings of the Bithinians ; one of these kings, named Prusius, was conquered by Crœsus, king of Lydia : and the Bithinians were afterwards subjected to the Persians, till the reign of Alexander the Great ; but they struggled for liberty, and became powerful in succeeding ages. The last king of Bithinia, named Nicodemus the fourth, dying without issue,

left his kingdom, by his last will, to the Romans, who reduced it to the form of a province.

COLCHIS.

THE Colchians are supposed to have been of Egyptian descent, and were a very powerful people. Their country was subdued by Mithridates the Great,* but revolted from him when he was engaged in a war with the Ro-

* See No. III. of *Roman Monarchy*.—*Ancient History, Part I.*

mans; other revolutions happened in Colchis; but at last this people submitted, of their own accord, to the Romans.

I B E R I A.

THIS country is said to have been first peopled by Tubal, the brother of Gomer and Magog: they were a very brave and warlike nation, and withstood the attacks of the Medes, Persians, and Macedonians, who strove to subdue them. They afterwards

held a powerful contest with the Romans, who obtained a great victory over them ; but at length granted them a very honourable peace.

[N° XVII.]

ALBANIA.

*The King of Albania presenting
a Dog to Alexander the Great.*

THE Albanians are supposed to have been descended from the

Thessalians. The first king of this country, that is mentioned in history, is said to have presented a dog to Alexander the Great.

Another king, named Oræsus, was defeated in a battle by Pompey, the Roman General, who afterwards granted him peace. The Albanians continued to be governed by their own princes for a long series of years ; but were at length subdued by the Romans.

[N° XVIII.]

BOSPHORUS.

*Cæsar returning in Triumph from
the Conquest of Bosphorus.*

BOSPHORUS was a very ancient kingdom, but no certain account can be given of its first inhabitants ; many kings reigned over it in succession ; in the time of Pharnaces, one of their monarchs, the country was so suddenly attacked by the Romans, under the

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command of Cæsar, that the Bosphorians had no time to prepare for a defence; and the Romans gained so speedy a victory, that in giving an account of his success, in a letter to a friend, Cæsar expressed himself as follows: *I came, I saw, I conquered!* which words he caused to be written in capital letters, and carried before him at his triumph.

[N^o XIX.]

—
P A R T H I A.
—

The Parthian Army retiring at full speed.

PARTHIA was formerly a province of Persia; the first inhabitants are supposed to have been Scythians, who, having been driven out of their own country, settled here. They were very famous bowmen, and had an art peculiar to themselves

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of discharging their arrows with incredible dexterity, while they were retiring from the enemy. They were strict observers of their words, and would not deceive either friends or foes. The Parthians were first subject to the Medes, afterwards to the Persians, and lastly to Alexander the Great; upon whose death Parthia fell to the share of Seleucus Nicator, whose successors held it for many years, till Arsaces threw off the subjection to the Macedonians, and

founded a new kingdom ; which, in process of time, became by far the most powerful in the east ; and was held by his successors for four hundred and seventy years. At length the Persians revolted from them, and a furious battle was fought, in which the Persian king was killed, and his army cut off, and this brave people were obliged to submit to be governed by a nation that had long been subject to them.

[N^o XX.]

CARTHAGINIANS.

Dido giving Directions for the building of Carthage.

THE Carthaginians are supposed to have been originally Canaanites, who fled from Joshua ; but the famous kingdom of Carthage is said to have been founded by Elise, or Dido, sister to Pygmalion, a king of Tyre. This princess was married to

Sichæus, the uncle of Pygmalion, who, knowing that his nephew was of a very covetous disposition, buried his riches, which were very great, underground. Pygmalion, not suspecting this circumstance, killed his uncle in hope of possessing his treasures ; but Dido, suspecting his design, resolved to make her escape, and convey those riches with her. She pretended that she was going to settle in a separate town in her brother's dominions ; and desired

Pygmalion to furnish her with vessels to convey herself, her effects, and attendants, to this place; to this the king consented, thinking to obtain what he wished for; but Dido disappointed his hopes, for being thus supplied with men and ships, she sailed away, with all the treasure, to the coast of Africa, where she landed, and built the city of Carthage; and from this small beginning arose a very powerful kingdom, which had great contests with other nations, particularly the

Romans, by whom it was at length subdued.

[N^o XXI.]

NUMIDIANS.

The last Interview between Massinissa and Sophonisba.

THE original inhabitants of Numidia are supposed to have been descended from Phut, the brother of Misraim ; but some of

the Phœnicians afterwards settled in this country.

The Numidians assisted the Carthaginians in their wars with the Romans ; but having been ill-treated by the former, in respect to the payment of their troops, entered into a war with them, which lasted for three years ; the Carthaginians at length got the better, and treated the Numidians with great cruelty, for which they afterwards bore them an implacable hatred.

Among the most renowned

kings of Numidia, was Masinissa, a brave and amiable monarch. He met with a variety of troubles, and at last formed an alliance with the Romans, and assisted them against the Carthaginians.

Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, had a daughter named Sophonisba, a most accomplished lady, whom he had promised to Masinissa for a wife, in order to engage him in his interest; but afterwards gave her to Syphax, who was king in another part of

Numidia, and Masinissa's enemy. Asdrubal and Syphax were defeated, and Syphax taken prisoner by Masinissa, who entered his capital in triumph, and hastened to the palace with a determination to punish Sophonisba for marrying Syphax ; but she overcame his resentment by her engaging behaviour ; and he married her, in hopes, by this mean, to prevent her being delivered up to the Romans.

As soon as Scipio, the Roman general, heard of this marriage,

he was apprehensive that Sophonisba would draw Masinissa to the interest of Carthage, as she had done Syphax; he therefore required the latter to deliver her up to the Romans. Masinissa was greatly afflicted on this occasion; but being convinced that he had acted wrong in marrying Sophonisba, he obeyed Scipio, and carried the unwelcome news to his queen, and soon after he sent her a cup of poison, which she readily drank, rather than grace the triumph of the Roman

general. It was the practice among heathens for people to put an end to their own lives, when they met with great disappointments; but christians know, that it is much nobler to bear adversity with patience, and trust to GOD to deliver them, or give them the reward he has promised to the patient in a future state.

In process of time Numidia became a part of the Roman Empire.

[N^o XXII.]

—
CYRENAICA.
—

The Lion flying from Battus.

BATTUS, the Therean, with some of his countrymen, are said to have built Cyrene. This prince had an impediment in his speech, of which he was cured in a very remarkable manner. As he was one day wandering alone in a desert place, he was surprised by a lion, which unexpectedly rush-

ing upon him, struck him with such terror, that he cried out in a very extraordinary manner, and frightened the lion so, that it ran away; from this time Battus could talk without hesitation.

There were several changes in the government of Cyrene; sometimes they had a king, sometimes not; at length it became a Roman province, afterwards it fell to the Arabs, and then to the Turks, who still possess it.

[N° XXIII.]

THE

AFRICAN ETHIOPIANS.

The Ethiopian King giving the Bow to the Ambassadors of Cambyses.

ETHIOPIA is the country which in Scripture is called Cush. It is supposed that the descendants of Cush first peopled it, but that other nations in time mixed with them. In the reign of Solomon,

or soon after his death, the Ethiopians were in subjection to Sesac, King of Egypt, and afterwards to Essarhaddon, King of Assyria. They were also in subjection to Cyrus, but made themselves independent after his decease. Cambyses, desirous to reduce them again, sent ambassadors with rich presents, under a pretence of showing them respect ; but the Ethiopian king guessed at his design, and told his ambassadors so, at the same time giving them a bow, “ Present

“this,” said he, “to your monarch ;
“and when his subjects can bend
“it as easily as mine can do, let
“them think of conquering us ;
“and in the mean time, let them
“rejoice, that the Ethiopians
“never wish to extend their do-
“minions beyond their own
“country.” Cambyses, enraged
at this message, raised an army
against them ; but, not having
provided sufficient to feed them,
was soon obliged to return.

In the time of Augustus Cæsar,
a famous queen, named Candace,

reigned in Ethiopia, who committed hostilities against the Romans ; but the Ethiopians were subdued by that powerful people.

[N^o XXIV.]

—
A R A B S.

Ishmael holding a contest with the Native Inhabitants of Arabia.

IT is thought that some of the descendants of Joktan, the son of

Ebere, were the first inhabitants of Arabia.

Before Isaac was born Abraham had another son, called Ishmael, who, with his mother Hagar, were obliged to go away from Abraham's house, because they behaved very disrespectfully to Sarah and Isaac.*

Ishmael had no portion but his bow and arrows ; but God enabled him to make his own way in the world, and he fixed himself in Arabia. He was by nature of

a bold enterprising disposition, and feared no man. It is very probable that the Arabs, who were descended from Joktan, did not like a stranger should occupy any part of the country they inhabited ; but as Ishmael knew that there was room enough for them and him, he defied their attacks, and was protected by God, who had promised Abraham to make of Ishmael a great nation. Ishmael married an Egyptian woman, and had twelve sons, who in time became twelve princes, from

whom descended the present race of Arabs, who are, in some respects, just such kind of people as we may suppose Ishmael and his sons to have been ; for they dwell in tents, and continue to assert their independency. It is remarkable, that the Arabs were never absolutely conquered by any nation. They now claim a right to seize the property of every traveler that passes their roads ; but they have for a long time had a false religion among them ; we cannot suppose that Ishmael, who

had been instructed by Abraham, did so, though his hands were ready to defend him against those whose hands were lifted up to prevent his becoming a great nation.

GAULS.

THE Gauls descended from the Celts, or Gomerians; they became in time a very powerful and numerous people, and made frequent incursions into different countries: and the Romans were

often in great fear of them ; but at length, by taking advantage of their quarrels among themselves, and conquering one little state after another, Julius Cæsar entirely subdued them, and reduced Gaul to a Roman Province. He is said to have taken at different times in Gaul 800 cities, 300 different nations, and to have defeated, in various battles, three millions of men.

[N° XXV.]

SPANIARDS.

The Romans carrying away the Treasures of Spain.

THE Spaniards are supposed to have proceeded from the Celts, the descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japheth. Several other nations obtained footing in Spain ; at length they were conquered by the Carthaginians, and the Carthaginians were driven

out by the Romans, who immediately seized on all the valuable mines in Spain, particularly those of gold and silver, and carried away immense treasure. Spain became a Roman province ; but the Spaniards, by revolts, gave the Romans a great deal of trouble to keep them in subjection.

GERMANS.

THE origin of the Germans is very uncertain ; but they are supposed to have been of Celtic

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extraction. While the Romans were pursuing their victories, they found the Germans divided into a number of small kingdoms. The Germans beheld, with resentment, the success of the Romans against other nations, and being fond of liberty, they united together to protect each other ; however, the Romans found means to raise jealousy and discord among them, and, by degrees, subdued each state one after another, till Germany became a Roman province.

Julius Cæsar, having gained advantages over several of the German nations, with whom the Romans had contended, caused a bridge to be built across the Rhine, and is said to have finished it in ten days ; he placed a strong guard on each side of it, and then marched his army over it, to the great astonishment of the Germans. From this time Germany became the scene of much bloodshed.

[N^o XXVI.]

BRITAIN.

The Picts.

THE island of Great Britain, containing England, Scotland, and Wales, was formerly called Albion. The southern parts of Britain are supposed to have been first peopled by the Gauls: the northern by the Germans; the eastern by the Picts, who are said to have come out of Scythia. All

the Britons went without any clothes excepting skins of wild beasts, thrown carelessly over them ; and they painted their bodies of a sky-blue colour, in the forms of flowers, trees, and animals ; instead of houses, they lived in little mean huts ; they tilled no ground, their food being game and fruits. In war their arms were a shield, and a short spear, to the lower end of which was fastened a bell of brass, in order to frighten the enemy with the noise when they shook it. In

war they made use of chariots, driving furiously among the enemy's ranks, and discharging their darts among them.

[N^o XXVII.]*The Landing of Julius Cæsar.*

BRITAIN was but little known to the Romans, till the time of Julius Cæsar, who having overcome the most warlike nations of the Gauls, resolved to bring the Britons also into subjection, and

for this purpose sailed from Gaul towards this island, with a fleet under his command, and arriving in a few hours on the British coast, came to anchor in a plain and open shore.

The Britons, apprised of his design, sent their horses and chariots before to oppose the landing of the Romans. As the ships which the Romans came in were large, they required a considerable depth of water, so that the soldiers though loaded with heavy armour, were obliged to leap into the sea,

and at the same time to struggle with the waves and encounter with the enemy, who having their hands at liberty, could either stand on dry land, or by wading a little way into the water, reach the invaders with their darts. Cæsar observing that the soldiers were discouraged, and unwilling to engage upon such unequal terms, snatched up the standard and leaped into the sea. His troops followed, and a bloody battle ensued, in which the Britons were defeated, and obliged to sue

for peace, which was granted; but in a short time after, they attacked the Romans, and were again repulsed; however peace was once more accorded to them, and Cæsar returned to Gaul. In a short time he made a second expedition against this island, which the Britons bravely defended; and though he obtained considerable advantages, he could not completely subdue them before he thought it prudent to return to Gaul; and was prevented from pursuing his conquests afterwards,

by the necessity of attending to other affairs. However, after a long series of years, Britain was entirely reduced by the Romans.

[N^o XXVIII.]

THE TURKS, TARTARS, AND MOGULS.

Alanza Khan dividing his Empire between his two Sons, Tatar and Mogul.

THE Turks and Moguls are

generally allowed to have been Scythians, the descendants of Japhet, the eldest son of Noah. It is related by their historians that Japhet had a son named Turk, from whom the nation that proceeded from him were called Turks; after him several other kings governed the country. Taunak, the son of Turk, who immediately succeeded him, is said to have found out the use of salt. In the reign of one of these kings, whose name was Alanza-Khan, the people of this country were very rich, and

indulged themselves to excess in all kinds of sinful pleasures, and became wicked idolators.

Alanza-Khan had two sons, one named Tatar, and the other Mogul, between whom, a little before his decease, he divided his dominions, and they became two separate kingdoms. That nation over which Tatar ruled, were called Tartars ; that which Mogul governed, were called Moguls. Each of them continued separate kingdoms for many years ; at length the Moguls were

subdued by the Tartars; but some hundred years afterwards the Moguls got the better of the Tartars, and kept them in subjection.

[N^o XXIX.]

THE INDIANS.

*An Indian Brachman in the Act
of Contemplation.*

INDIA is a very large country, and formerly contained a great number of kingdoms and provinces, one of which was governed

by Porus, who was subdued by Alexander the Great.* India is supposed to have been peopled originally by the descendants of Japhet. It was, and still is, remarkable for a set of philosophers, called Brachmans. The Brachmans are said to have originally descended from Abraham and his wife Keturah ; and if so, they doubtless had the true religion among them at first ; but by degrees they took to worshipping

* See Part I. No. VII.

a strange set of idols, the principal of which they call Brachman ; and they will deny themselves food and sleep, and sit in one posture for whole days together, without so much as lifting up their eyes, in hopes of gaining the favour of Brachman by thinking of *him* only. What opinion would the Brachmans, entertain of many Christian children, if they were to be told, that though they know there is one **ALMIGHTY** God who made them, and preserves them from day to day,

and will take them to heaven after death, if they will serve him truly, yet very often forget to say their prayers, and do not even think about God, from morning till night?

Sesostris, King of Egypt, is supposed to have extended his conquests into India, and part of it was conquered by Darius Hystaspis; and Xerxes had a body of Indian troops to attend him, and it is supposed that some of the Indians were dependant on other kings of Persia. It has been re-

lated, that after Alexander the Great had put an end to the Persian monarchy, he went to India, and conquered Porus; he also subdued a number of other princes, and committed a great many cruelties, but could not properly be said to conquer India; for, as soon as he left the country, the kings and princes recovered their former power.

After a great number of years India was subdued by the Arabs under Mahined Gagna.

[N° XXX.]

CHINESE.

Whang-ti tilling the ground ; his Empress viewing her Mulberry Grove.

The Chinese are supposed to have proceeded originally from the descendants of Japhet. The first great Emperor of China was named Fo-hi ; he was a very wise and powerful monarch. After

him many other Emperors governed China; one of these was named Whang-ti; he was extremely famous for inventing a variety of useful arts. It was usual for the Chinese emperor, on his accession to the throne, to plow a few furrows, and afterwards to offer sacrifices to the Supreme Being, whom they called Shang-ti, or Tyen. Whang-ti had great veneration for the Supreme Being; and in order to prevent being hindered from offering his sacrifices by bad weather, built

a large temple for the purpose. The same day that the emperor went to till the ground with his principal courtiers, his Empress Lwitsu, repaired to her mulberry grove, with the ladies of her court, to set them an example of encouraging manufactures. This good emperor and empress put one in mind of our late king George III. and his Consort, who honoured God, and set good examples to their subjects.

After Whang-ti several emperors reigned in succession; at last,

one named Yau ascended the throne ; he was very wise and amiable, and greatly beloved by his people ; after Yau, Shun was emperor, with whose reign the ancient history of the Chinese concludes.

[N^o XXXI.]

A M E R I C A N S.

*Manco Copac and Mama O collo,
presenting themselves to the
Peruvian Savages.*

AMERICA is also called the New World, because for a long time it was not known in other countries that there was such a place, though it contains an immense tract of land. How it first

came to be peopled is very uncertain ; but it is supposed, that for many years the inhabitants led a savage life. The account which the Americans give of their being first civilized, is this :—

After they had endured, for several ages, the hardships and calamities which attend a savage life, a man and woman of majestic form, and clothed in decent garment, presented themselves to view on the bank of the lake Titicaca, in Peru, one of the provinces of America, and declared them-

selves to be the children of the Sun, sent by their parent to instruct and reclaim them. The Peruvians supposed the Sun to be GOD, and therefore numbers of them united together, and followed Manco Capac, and Mama Ocollo (as this man and woman were called) to Cuzco, where they settled, and began to lay the foundations of a city. Manco Capac instructed the men in agriculture, and other useful arts; Mama Ocollo taught the women to spin and weave. The former having

made himself Inca, or Lord of Peru, contrived laws to keep his subjects in order; and after his death a number of other monarchs, under the same title, ruled over Peru, and by degrees brought other provinces of America into subjection, and raised a mighty empire in which the provinces lived in magnificence, ease, and splendor, till the cruel Spaniards, coveting the treasures which they possessed, invaded their territories, and exercised the most unchristian barbarities

on them, as we read in the modern history of America. Who Manco Capac, and Mama Ocollo were, is impossible to tell ; but we may suppose that they were two persons from a civilized country, who went to Peru with the design of obtaining the sovereignty over its inhabitants ; and knowing that the Peruvians were among those idolators who paid adoration to the Sun, pretended to come from the Sun, in order to effect their purpose.

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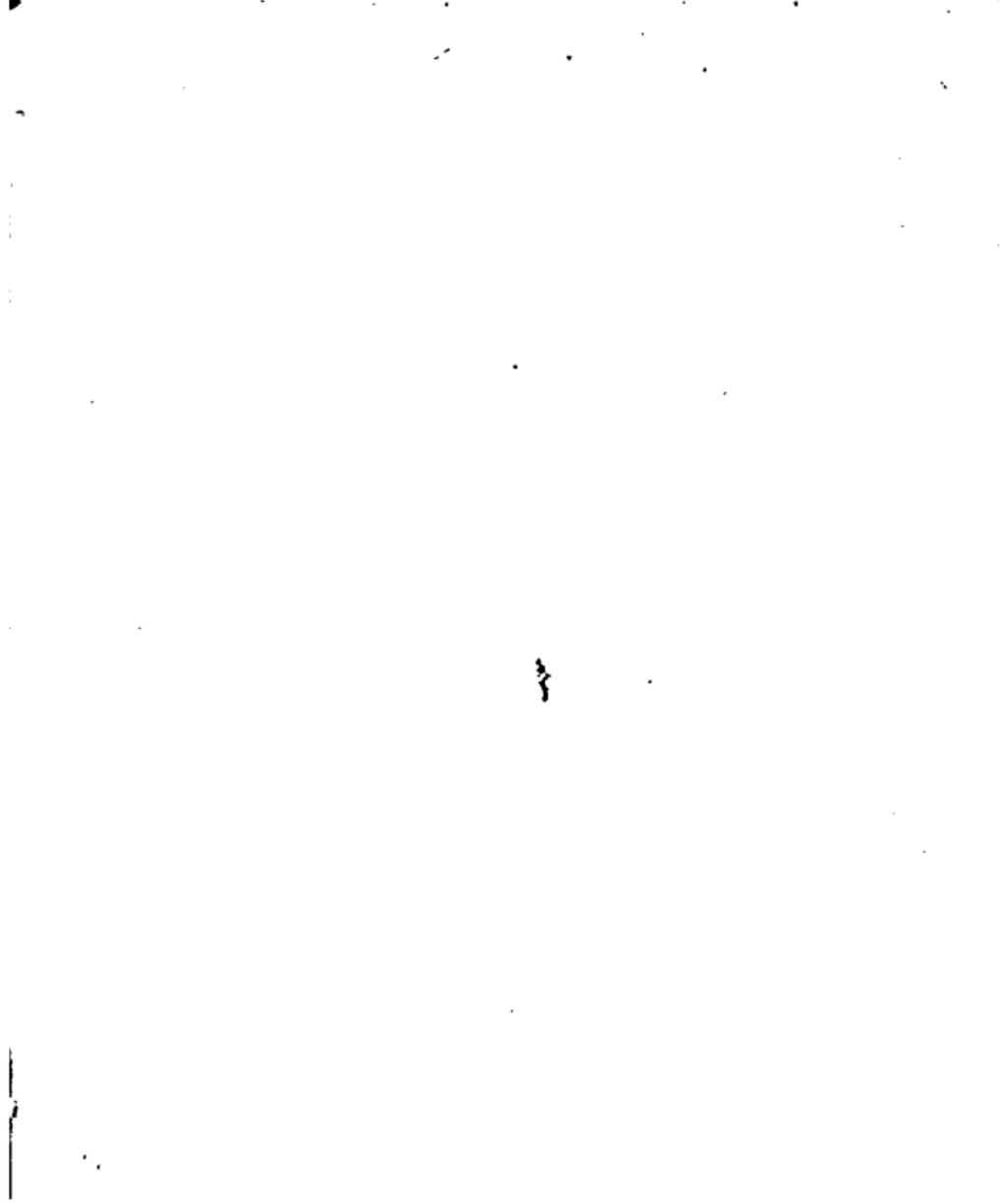
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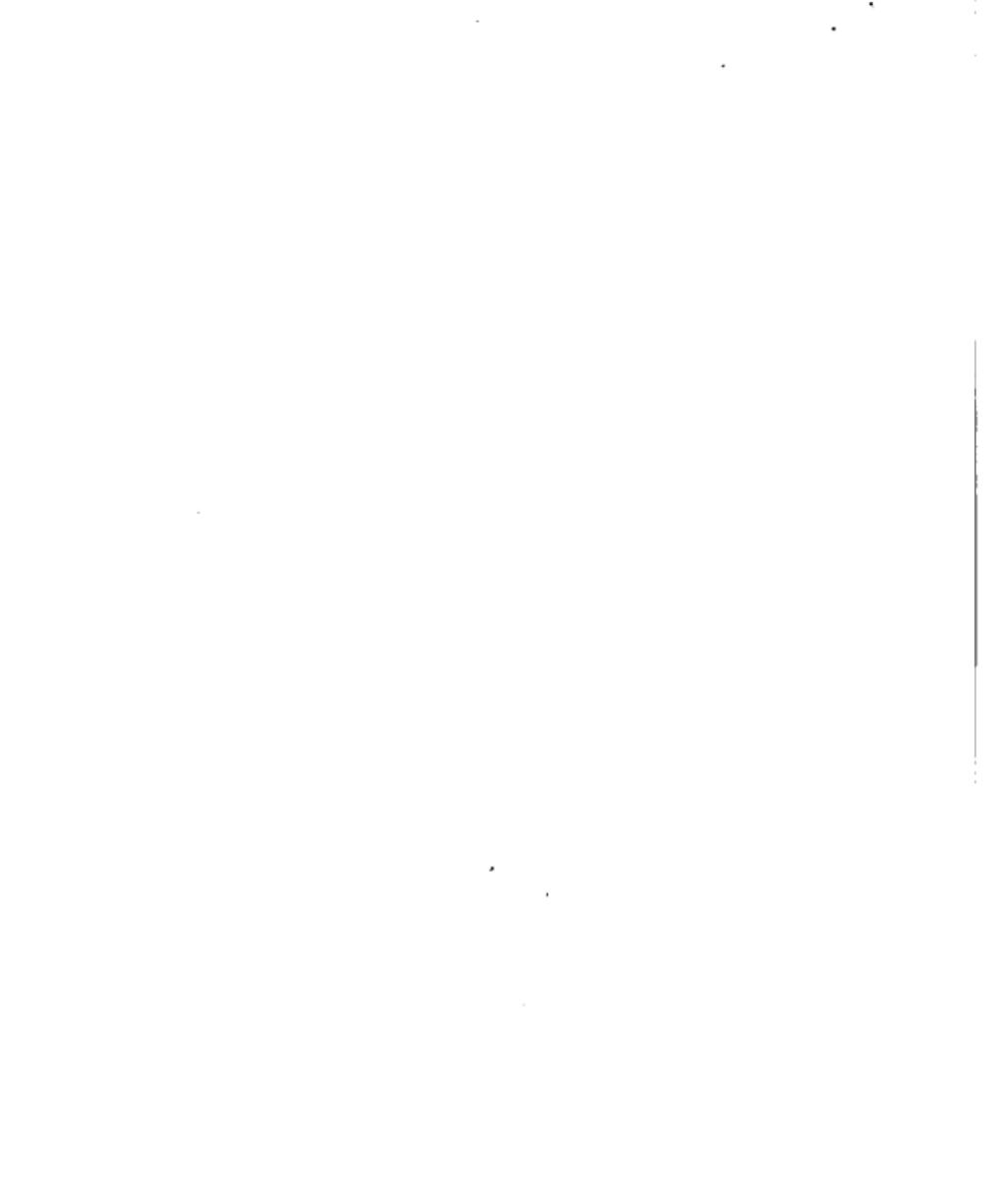
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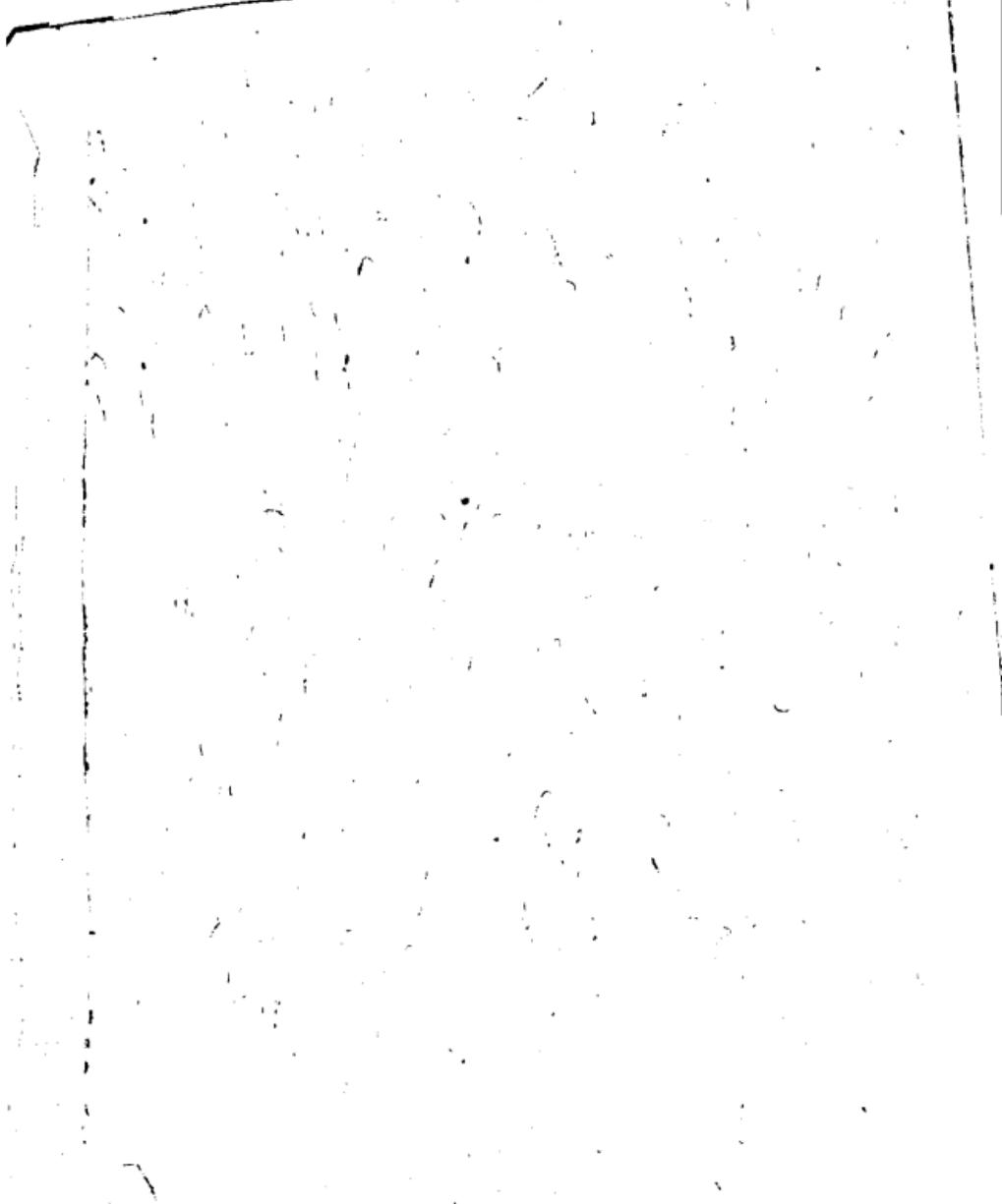
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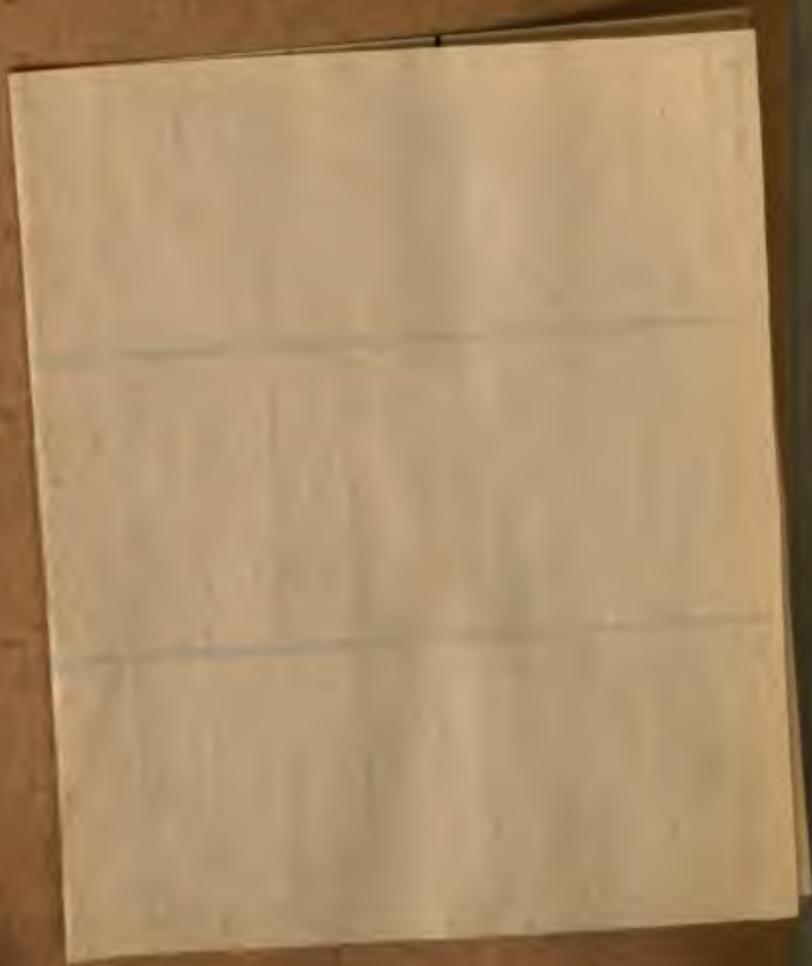
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